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GLASNEY  
Collegiate Church

THURSTAN C. PETER

1903.

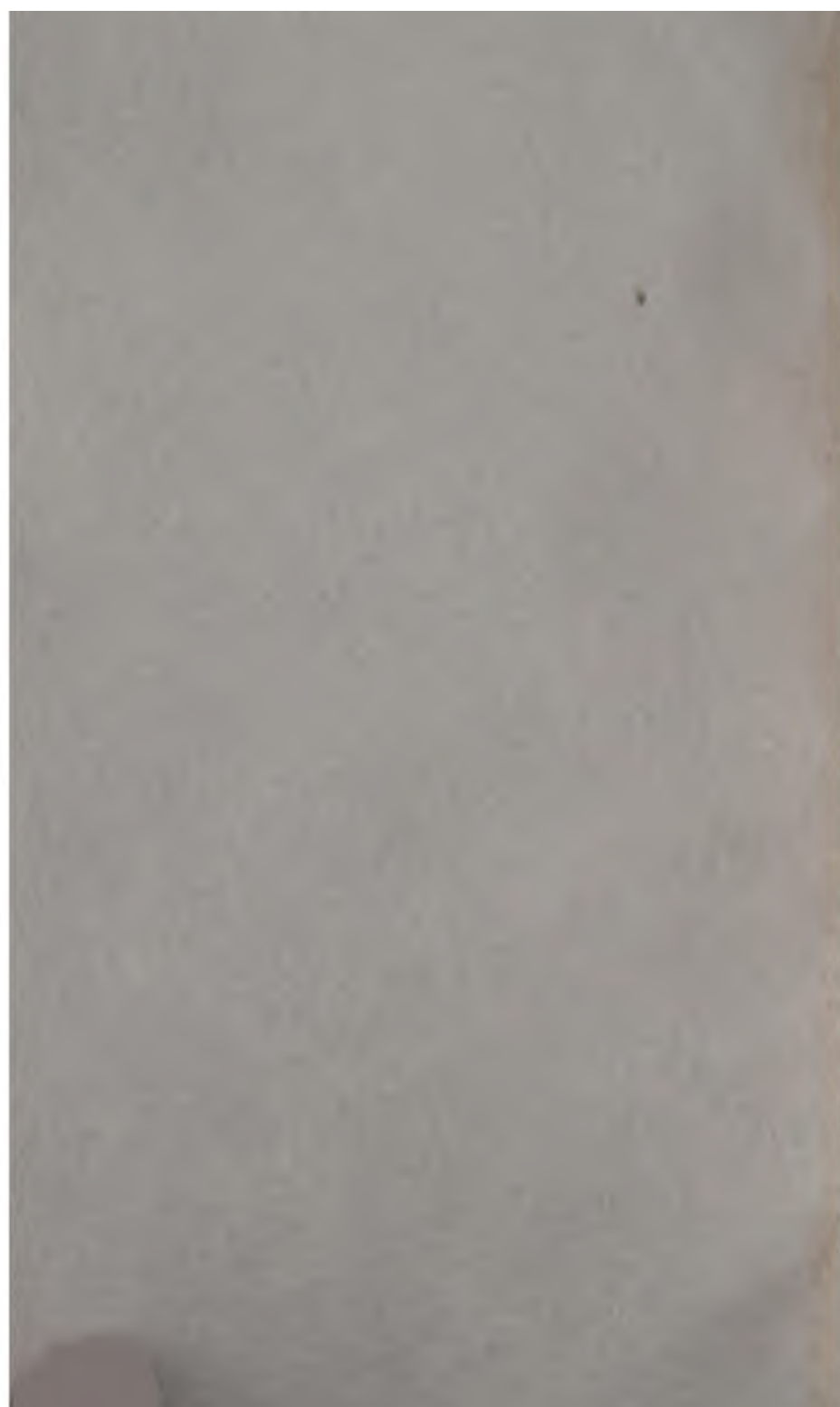
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**The  
History of  
Glasney  
Collegiate Church,**

**Cornwall.**

**BY**

**Thurstan C Peter.**

---

**1903.**

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## Addenda et Corrigenda.

P. 7, ll. 7, 8, & 9. Place the words within [ ] after *St. Feock* in line 9.

P. 10, l. 18. For the *read* *he*.

P. 16, l. 1. For . *substitute* ,.

P. 17, l. 5. Place , after ' thereof ' .

P. 18, l. 8. After ' £17 ' insert ; .

P. 24, l. 15. For 1351 *read* 1353.

P. 25, l. 3 from bottom. For ' the said Vicars ' *read* " the Vicars of Glasney."

P. 57. l. 10 from bottom, *between the words* ' date ' and ' above ' insert " p. 21."

P. 91. l. 8 from bottom. I at first took this to be Carvanelle, a place name, perhaps from Carvannel in Illogan. [A friend, however, whose opinion is of weight, tells me that it is clearly written Carnavelle.]

*This is not so - The 4<sup>th</sup> letter can be g, or v, or u, but the 6<sup>th</sup> letter, may of course, be n or v*  
P. 109, l. 4 from bottom. Add, as a note ' Tremur is a manor in the parish of Lanivet.' See Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's Preface to *Regr. Grandisson*, p. lxxiii, for an interesting account of Ralph de Tremur, rector of Warleggan, (inst. 25 July, 1331), who caused much perturbation to good Bishop Grandisson by his heretical preaching, especially his denial of the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in which he anticipated Wyclif.

P. 127, ll. 9 & 10. The words *Sir Thomas Ocle* should not have been in italics.

There are some errors of punctuation which, however, are not calculated to mislead, except that occasionally a reference from one page to another is made as if in support of the statement immediately preceding it; e.g., under Thomas Chapman on p. 149, the reference to p. 76 has nothing to do with the date of Chapman's death, but is meant to indicate that further information about him is to be found there.

## Notes on the Illustrations.



- (1). The collotype that forms the frontispiece, (as also that facing p. 44), was made from a photograph taken by Mr. J. C. Burrow, of Camborne, from the original cartulary of Glasney College by the kind permission of Mr. J. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, the owner. The taxation of St. Goran vicarage will be found on this frontispiece.

- (2). Map of modern Penryn. (facing p. 1).

I have drawn this map with the *South* at the top that it may the more easily be compared with the map given at the end of the volume.

The buildings that are hatched are ancient, contain ancient remains or have traditions connected with them. St. Thomas' St., especially, is full of interesting old buildings.

- A The town-hall; probably on the site of one of the churches formerly standing in the borough, and mentioned in this book. It has been shortened and made narrower, but has still some old walling in it. See the map temp. Henry 8, facing p. 41, and p. 36, note (2).
- B Here the piece of ancient wall, and the pillar and two ribs of the vault, illustrated opposite p. 105.
- C Here was an ancient building taken down a few years ago.

It is shown in the parish map of 1842, and appears to have measured about 66 by 33 feet. The hatched buildings adjoining it on the west, and now used as stores, are ancient and interesting.

In the north end of the demolished building was a large window with splayed jambs, and having a square returned label. The mullions at the time of demolition were of oak. There was a large open fireplace, with stone seats on each side, and an oven without flues. On each of the east and west sides, doorways with splayed jambs opened into other ancient buildings. I have not been able to meet anyone who can tell me what form of arch these doorways had. The walls were very thick, of only moderate height, and surmounted by a roof of very steep pitch, originally of open wood-work framed without nails. Some of its timber was used for the reading-desk formerly in St. Gluvias church, and some for the roof of that church.

- D    A smithy, formerly a corn mill.
- E    The site of the bishop's manor-house (in the Elizabethan map called his "palace"). This was afterwards converted into the borough goal, and taken down altogether early in the last century. The tenant of the modern house has a good collection of worked stone dug up in and around the site.
- F    This building is said to have been once a theatre. In the back wall of one of the houses to the west of it is a ram's head cut in stone.
- G    Mr. Geach's drapery shop, into the back garden of which projects a round staircase having a pretty ogee light. The stairs are now of wood.
- H    There are remains of square-headed stone-mullioned windows in these houses, to one of which the staircase (G) belongs.
- I    Wall in the garden of Mr. Charles Phillips. See illustration facing p. 48.
- K    Human head in stone in Mr. Annear's garden, illustrated on p. 81.



- L High up on the front of this house is an inscribed stone. The letters are small and quite illegible from the street. Mr. Sowell gives the following as the legend (Jrnl. Royal Inst. of Cornwall, vol. 1, 1865):—

LORD-SAVE-THE-CHYRCHE-OWR-R...EW-A-  
 IN-G-ROD.....VS-PEACE-IN-CHRYST-WE  
 NOW-PRAYSE-GOD-WYTH-A-PVRE-HARTE  
 AND-SERVE-THE-POORE-IT-IS-OWR-PARTE  
 AND-LOVE-OUR-NEIGHBOWRES-AS-OWR-SELF  
 LOVE-AND-TOYES-THEY-AWL-BVT-JESTE  
 AND-DRYVE-THE-TYME-AWAYE-BVT  
 DEATH-WYL-TOVCHE-VS-IN-THE-ENDE  
 AND-CARYE-VS-CLEANE-AWAYE  
 THEREFORE-PRAYSE-GOD-TO-BE-OWR-GVID  
 AND-SAVIOVR-NYGHTE-AND-DAYE  
 WORLD-WITHOWT-END-AND-TVRNE-TO  
 SERVE-THE-LORD-IESVS-CHRYST-OWR-SA  
 VIOVR.....E.....THVS...TYME.....  
 AND.....

This is very likely correct, but I cannot claim to have verified it, nor to have considered Mr. Sowell's suggestion that the lettering indicates that it was cut about the year 1500.

The dots in the streams indicate the boundaries between Penryn and Budock, and Penryn and St. Gluvias respectively.

There are many other interesting old remains in and about Penryn; for instance, in the wall of Mr. Robins' house in St. Gluvias St. is a well-cut stone head, and in the wall of Mr. Tallack's coach-building shop is a small cross 4 inches in height.

- (3). Doorway of St. Mylor church (facing p. 22).  
 It has been conjectured that the Caen stone arch of this porch was brought from Glasney College after the

demolition of the buildings. A considerable quantity of Caen Stone has been found in the walls at Glasney.

- (4). Map of Henry 8 (facing p. 41).  
See p. 7, note 1, p. 36, note 2, and the preface. The church shown on this map is doubtless the manor chapel.
- (5). A page of the Cartulary (facing p. 44).  
See p. 44, note 1.
- (6). Facing p. 48. The wall marked "I" in the map number 2, above. It appears to have formed the western boundary of the College grounds, and to have separated them from the West Wood.
- (7). The cross on p. 55 occurs on a bell at St. Colan church, which is traditionally said to have been once in the collegiate church. The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe has shown (Trans. Exeter Dio. Archit. Society, 2nd. ser., vol. 3, p. 89) that this form of cross (generally known as the "Devonshire cross") was used by Robert Norton, a bell-founder of Exeter in the reign of Henry 6. There are still on this bell the remains of a legend  

ro to ric u p

the **u** being upside down. There are some other capital letters, but they are undecipherable. I have failed to find any legend of which these broken words can have formed part; they certainly form no part of any of the six Latin legends usually placed by Norton on his bells. The same cross is found on a broken mediæval bell at St. Mylor, and on two at Creed.
- (8). Head on p. 81. See K on the map number 2, above.
- (9). Remains of College buildings (facing p. 105).  
See note B to map number 2 above. The pillar is six feet in height.
- (10). Fragments of old stone work (on p. 105).  
These are in the garden of Mr. Charles Phillips which covers a large part of the College grounds. On one of the stones are the letters CHYSBREETS.

## (11). Map of College &amp;c., temp. Elizabeth.

This map is copied from one in the British Museum (of which a facsimile is held by the Penryn Corporation), except that I have had the names inserted in modern letters as being clearer. The draughtsman should of course have written "The" instead of "Ye." The red ink names and notes are not in the original map, and have been added as guides only.

Want of space has led to the words "St. Thomas St" being carried slightly too far south.

*For "St. Gluvisa St." read "St. Gluvias St."*

What is the curious sieve-like erection at the bottom of this map?





# Glasney Collegiate Church.

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## —❧— P R E F A C E . —❧—

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**M**Y aim in this little book is a limited one. I am not endeavouring to relate the long and interesting history of the borough of Penryn, or that of the episcopal manor there, two subjects bound up with each other and well deserving a full and careful treatment, never, so far as I know, attempted. Some short, but interesting, notes on them will be found in a letter addressed on the 3rd of July, 1878, by Mr. G. A. Jenkins, the town-clerk, to his borough-council respecting the action "The Council of Penryn v. Wm. Best" (and published as a pamphlet), and in the report of that action, so ably fought to a successful issue by Mr. Jenkins, in the pages of the "Penryn Advertiser."

I aim merely at giving an account of an ancient ecclesiastical institution the very name of which is unknown to many Cornishmen and the character of which is unknown even to some of the people of Penryn and Budock, who are accustomed to speak and think of it as a "monastery." Even during the present year, an otherwise admirable local history has peopled Glasney with monks. There were none there at any time; the canons of Glasney were secular canons, just as are the canons of Truro to-day.

The Revd. C. R. Sowell published a Paper on Glasney in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for 1865, and Mr. H. M. Jeffery, in a contribution to the same Journal, has given some valuable maps and notes illustrating the

geography of the district. These papers have helped to create a certain amount of interest in the place. Mr. Sowell's paper has not, however, been of much assistance to me, as it was evidently compiled only from printed books, and even to these the writer neglected to give references. Mr. Jeffery's maps are of very great value, and one of them I have partly reproduced, after having had it examined with the original at the British Museum. In the possession of the town-clerk is a drawing of Glasney College honestly marked as "copied and restored" from the map temp. Elizabeth by the late Mr. Dunstan. It is a purely fancy picture and of value only as showing what a man of Mr. Dunstan's recognized ability imagined the buildings to have been like. A copy of this purely conjectural "restoration" has been recently published, locally, as an "*enlargement* of a map preserved in the British Museum"! False and misleading statements of this kind cannot be too severely reprobated. I have not thought it in any way advisable to vary the lines of the original map, except to mark on it in red letters what appear to be the present names of some of the localities indicated. In a second map (facing p. 1) I have indicated the sites of ancient buildings and remains still existing. This I believe will be of assistance to persons visiting Penryn, who may desire to trace the position of the old college. I do not doubt that, if it were possible to use the spade freely, a complete plan of the buildings might be traced. The map temp. Henry VIII, of which I reproduce the portion that shows the college buildings, is, I think, one that never pretended to be exact. The surveyor was preparing a map to guide the king in his scheme of coast fortification, and it was quite enough for his purpose to indicate the position and extent of Glasney by a few bold lines; correct, no doubt, in the main, but without any care to be exact in details. I make no apology for reproducing again these two ancient maps, though they have already appeared in more than one local history. In Mr. Sowell's Paper already referred to is a plan of the collegiate church, but I am not satisfied how far it is based on real observation of the foundations of walls. It shows

a choir 85 feet long, and a nave of 96 feet. If this is correct the proportions were unusual. The ground is now all built over or cultivated, and exploration could only be undertaken at a cost wholly out of proportion to any possible result.

The market at Penryn dates from 1259, when it was granted by Henry VIII to Bp. Bronescombe of Exeter who held the manor. I do not know when the bishops of Exeter first became possessed of it, but it was, certainly, before Bronescombe's time, as there is an inspeximus by him, dated <sup>13 April</sup> ~~29~~ August, 1236, of a charter granted by his predecessor William (Bruere) to the burgesses of Penryn, who are described therein as "*homines nostri*" (Regr. Bronescombe, p. 220). The incorporated borough of Penryn dates only from the 18th year of James I. It was the foundation here of the Collegiate Church of Glasney, in 1265, that gave Penryn its chief importance, and made it a place known all over England, and, indeed, Europe. The following pages will show how men came hither from all parts, and how those who were connected with the college travelled to and from Rome and elsewhere on the Continent. For three hundred years Glasney was a favourite establishment of the bishops of Exeter, and many men of high standing in the Church held prebends therein. It was a centre from which important orders were frequently promulgated, and excommunications pronounced, and indeed was the centre of Church life in West Cornwall. Here in 1371, on the occasion of his ordinary visitation, Bp. Brantyngham ordained no fewer than sixty-four men to the first tonsure, having on the day previous ordained nine at Marazion.

The long catalogue of prebendal canons that I give may possibly seem to some to be of little interest, but I have purposely made it as full as I can, in the belief that many will be interested in noting the connection with this college of the rectors and vicars of their own parishes. For the same reason I have added notes of other benefices and offices held by the canons; but I have not attempted to include all the benefices so held outside the diocese of Exeter. Moreover, the list afforded



me opportunities of relating many interesting incidents, which could not otherwise be conveniently worked in, and I have aimed throughout at accuracy and completeness rather than at picturesqueness.

There are many matters that would have admitted of much comment ; for example, the careful and business-like way in which the affairs of the Church were managed ; and the constant efforts of the bishops to minimise the injury done to the parishes by appropriations, insisting as they did on a sufficient provision being made for a vicar in each parish ; and to lessen the evils likely to arise from the appointment of untrained men to benefices, by requiring them to study at Oxford or elsewhere, providing a duly qualified substitute meanwhile. For the most part these things are obvious to a careful reader, and any remarks of my own would be superfluous. Nor have I thought it worth while to give repeated instances of incidents of frequent occurrence, as, for example, the rapid succession of ordinations of clerks as sub-deacon, deacon, and priest. In such cases, I give one or two instances as typical. In Reynolds' " Ancient Diocese of Exeter is an instance later than any occurring in this book. On the 2nd of March, 1590, one James Spicer was made ~~deacon, priest, and canon of Exeter, and on the 21st of the same~~ *stat* ~~month he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Goran.~~ *Another J. S. had been ordained D. of Ex. 1588-9 (P. m. 16 May 1589)* It was not only in the times before the " Reformation " that such things were done. The hurried ordination of men, and the ordinations of large numbers of men without due care, were undoubted evils then, as the latter at any rate is now ; but anyone who will read Bp. Grandisson's language on the subject, to be found on p. 384 of Mr. Hingeston-Randolph's edition of his Register, will have to allow that it was an evil fully recognised by the Church, and that efforts were made to remedy it.

To say that I am indebted for assistance to the works of Preb. Hingeston-Randolph is superfluous ; they are indispensable to every one. Without his editions of the Episcopal Registers I could not have attempted my task ; without his constant assistance and advice I could not have accomplished it ; and

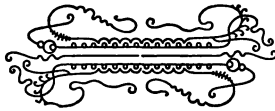
but for his encouragement I should not have had the heart to persevere in a work which, whatever its merits and demerits, has proved a heavy labour for the scanty leisure of a busy man. In the preparation of the plan of old buildings in Penryn I have had much assistance from Mr. G. G. Powell and Mr. Charles Phillips of that place, whose kindness in giving me the benefit of their well-stored memories and extensive knowledge has been unfailing. I desire also to thank Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, for having allowed photographs to be taken of the Cartulary.

In the mass of dates which I have had to handle I may well have fallen into errors, errors all the harder to avoid in a work carried on amid constant interruption. I have, however, used every care, and believe such errors will be found to be very few.

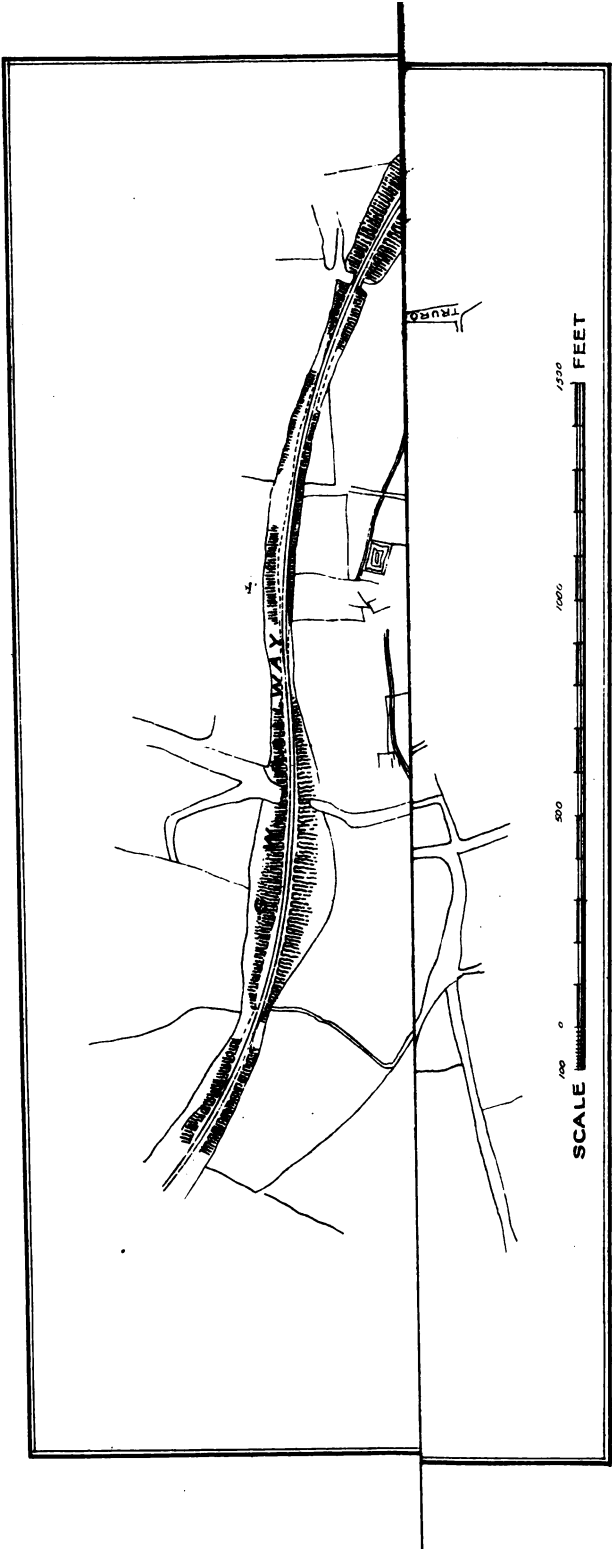
The apparently erratic way in which names are spelled is intentional. I have aimed at reproducing the spelling as it occurred in the particular entry with which I was dealing except in the names of places not in Cornwall or Devon, or of minor importance (as, for example, the name of the place where a canon was instituted) in dealing with which I have allowed myself greater latitude. I have not printed the dates so as to show both the old style and the new, but have in every case inserted the year according to the new style. I have, however, not attempted more minute correction. As I hope to be read by some of my fellow-Cornishmen who are unacquainted with Latin and Old French, I have, wherever possible, avoided quotations in those languages. I trust that, if any scholar chances to see this book, he will forgive me for not giving the *ipsissima verba* so dear to students. It is to be hoped that the Cartulary itself may be one day printed *in extenso*. For the Episcopal Registers scholars will look to Mr. Hingeston-Randolph's edition. Whenever reference is given to the *page* of any these Registers, it is to his printed volumes. For the most part, however, I have omitted references to these books, as they are easily accessible from 1257 down to 1419 in the printed edition, and from that year onwards the date of the

event is sufficient guide to the as yet unpublished volumes at Exeter. References to Le Neve's Fasti (Hardy's edition) are sometimes given, but as that book is fully indexed, I have not always thought it necessary. In the case of references to the Patent Rolls and the Close Rolls, of which calendars are published, I have for the most part thought it sufficient to indicate the class of Rolls which I am using, as the year will guide any reader to the proper volume.

I have endeavoured to treat my subject strictly as local history, and only to introduce references to national events when to do so seemed essential for the explanation of the passages in which they occur, or calculated to give them an added interest.








# The Collegiate Church of Glasney, Penryn.

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 STRANGER wandering through Penryn will, if he be at all observant, be struck with such names as "St. Thomas' Street," "College Street," and so on. He will perchance inquire how he may get to the building whose presence these names indicate; but he will be sadly disappointed, for practically all is gone, even the exact position of parts of the College being uncertain. Yet here on the moor, by the river, once stood a large and wealthy College of secular (1) canons, with its own church, refectory, chapter-house, dormitories, and all other necessary buildings, including its mills for grinding corn, while the hill-side toward Budock was clad with trees enclosed in the great park whose rights its lords, the bishops of Exeter, protected with anxious care. The nave of the church was, according to William of Worcester, thirty six paces in length (*36 steppys meos*), and the choir sixty. I have endeavoured by means of the maps to indicate the existing remains.

Many are the ways in which the name of this College is spelt in the ancient manuscripts—it appears as The Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Thomas-of-Canterbury; or of St. Thomas of Glasnith, Glasenith, Glasneth, Glaseneye, Glasneye and Glasney. What the meaning of this pretty name is it is difficult to say. William of

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(1) Mr. Sowell (*Journal Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, 1865, p. 25) fell into the curious error of calling them Augustine Canons and describing them as under the rule of that order.

Worcester, who was here in 1478, says that the old name of the site was "Glasneyth in lingua Cornubiæ, anglicè Polsethow, aliter dictus puteus sagittarii" (1) *i.e.* the archer's well or pit; and it is quite possible that there were butts here even after the College was established, glebe-lands and churchyards being often used for such a purpose, as indeed for secular business and games of almost every description. But the derivation of the name that finds most acceptance, and is approved amongst others by the well known Celtic scholar Mr. Edwin Norris, is that of Leland, who wrote his Itinerary early in the 16th century, "Glasnith, *i.e.* viridis nidus, or wag-mier" (*i.e.*, quagmire), a name thoroughly descriptive of the site. Oliver (Mon. Dioc. Exon.) suggests another possible meaning—*Glas*, green, and *hithe*, and compares with Stebbenhithe, now Stepney. But we are unaware that any first-rate philologist has really given the matter his attention, and if there is one thing more dangerous than another it is guessing at the meaning of place-names, an amusement which, as will be seen below, has, however, the high sanction of St. Thomas of Canterbury himself.

Among the many bishops of whom the diocese of Exeter has cause to be proud, Walter Bronescombe or (as William of Worcester calls him) Walter le Goode (2), known after Bp. Stapeldon's time as Walter the first, who ruled from 1257 to 1280, stands in the fore rank. It would be out of place here to record the many acts of his life; suffice it to say that he recognised the duty, which so many bishops of his time forgot, of living among his people and doing his work himself; and, in spite of a not very strong constitution, he was constantly moving

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(1) Mr. H. M. Jeffery in *Journal Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, vol. 9, p. 173, has well pointed out that in this passage William of Worcester uses one Cornish word to explain another, and suggests the following reading "Glasneyth in lingua Cornubiæ, anglicè (green nest), aliter dictus Polsethow, puteus sagittarum".

(2) In the cartulary (*penes* Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly) and in a Chantry certificate he is called "Walter Goode".



about, and made many visits to Cornwall. Amongst his numerous benefactions were a donation of 600 marks towards building the conventual church of Newenham, and his gift of six altars thereto, rebuilding the manor-house at Clyst over whose gateway he put the beautiful and appropriate motto *Ianna Patet: Cor Flagis*, and the expenditure of much money and thought to restore the collegiate church of Crediton to somewhat of the splendour it had enjoyed before the bishop's stool was removed to Exeter. To the Grey Friars of Bodmin he was a special and frequent benefactor. But the work in Cornwall by which his name deserves best to be remembered is the foundation of the College of Glasney, which he dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, otherwise Thomas Becket, the strange, obstinate, and theatrical archbishop who, after his murder by the minions of Henry II in 1170, had, in a burst of popular affection towards the one man who had dared to oppose the growing tyranny of the Crown, been placed in the catalogue of the "Saints."

Bronescombe lies under a tomb in Exeter Cathedral, part of which, including his effigy, was probably erected immediately after his death, but the altar-tomb and the beautiful canopy above it are of the fifteenth century. Of this latter date also is the epitaph with which we are now more directly concerned. Two lines in this inform us that *Collegium quod Glasneye plebs vocat omnis condidit egregium, pro voce data sibi somnis*, that is, he built the noble College generally called Glasney, moved thereto by a voice that came to him in his sleep. Of this dream we learn more from the Glasney Cartulary, a most interesting manuscript, picked up in 1878 at a sale and now in the possession of Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly, and a translated (but not altogether correct) abstract of which was published in the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall (vol. 6). On his return from Germany, where he had been on the king's business, he was seized with illness and lay at Canterbury "very near death, even at death's door," but thrice St. Thomas of Canterbury appeared to him in vision and foretold his recovery. St. Thomas added that it was God's will that on his return to his

diocese he should found in the woods of Glasney, on his manor of Penryn, a College to the praise of God, in the name of St. Thomas the Martyr, with secular canons, their vicars, and other suitable ministers. St. Thomas' speech is worth quotation in full.

“ This shall be to thee a sign. When thou comest to the place, Glasney, thou shalt search for a certain spot in it near the River of Antre, called by the inhabitants Polsethow, which Cornish name being interpreted is “ mire, or a pit ” which said place hath of old time borne such name from the fact that wild animals in the neighbourhood, when wounded by an arrow, were wont to run thither after the nature and custom of such animals, and to plunge into its depth, and arrows could never be discovered there. And thou shalt find in it a large willow tree, and therein a swarm of bees; and there thou shalt appoint the High Altar and ordain the fabric. Of which said place it hath been anciently prophesied:— ‘ In Polsethow ywhylyr Anethow,’ that is to say, ‘ In Polsethow shall habitations, or marvellous things, be seen.’ ”

He made search and found all as foretold, including the willow tree, “ the trunk of which, (the author of the Cartulary, writing in the 15th century, informs us), is yet preserved for a memorial in the church.” This author also tells us that “ in the same place oft times, in the blackness of night, was seen a most brilliantly shining light from Heaven, girt round with burning candles, a multitude of clerks clad in white, praising God there: as is most positively testified by the neighbours, who told how they themselves saw these things.” We have ourselves often seen such a light, and have been led thereby to conclude that the spot was the last in the world to select as the site for a building; but the good bishop lived before the days of sanitary science, and the subsequent cost of the repairs shows what an unsatisfactory position he had chosen, though, as will be seen, his successors gloried in it. Indeed, the affection

of the bishops of Exeter for this foundation was like that of a parent for an afflicted child. "He laid (says the Cartulary) the foundation of the church on the morrow of the Annunciation of Our Lady, in the year 1265, and in two years he perfected the fabric, and on Sunday the morrow of the Annunciation of Our Lady, the two years being complete, he solemnly consecrated the church and churchyard;" the date of the foundation being confirmed by the endowment deed of 1267 referred to below.

The bishops of Exeter held the manor of Penryn and also land at Arwennack, and, before proceeding with the story of Glasney College, it may be convenient to note a few facts concerning the manor though I make no attempt to give a complete account. On 13 April, 1275, Bishop Bronescombe confirmed the charter of privileges granted to the burgesses of Penryn by his predecessor Bishop Brewer, 29 August, 1236. In 1301 these privileges appear to have been challenged, and Bishop Bytton exhibited his claim to certain privileges in his manor of Penryn, which he alleged to be a free borough and to have been made a borough by his predecessor. Edward I recognised these privileges, but Edward VI deprived the borough of them.

In 1278 Bp. Bronescombe granted to Sir William de Eglosheyle and Mirabella his wife annuities of £18 a year during their joint lives, and of £10 a year to the survivor, payable out of his manor of Penryn, in exchange for the manor of Eglosheyle held by the said Sir William of the bishop as of his chief lord. The annuities were payable half yearly in the church of Glasney. By the same charter he granted them certain houses with estovers for fire from the wood of Penryn.

From the Rent roll of the See of Exeter A.D. 1307-8, we learn that the bishop received annually from the borough of Penryn the nett sum of £7 1s. 3½d; from the market £23 17s. 11d.; from aids of the soc-men 1s. 3d.; in lieu of ploughing (*de arura relaxanda*) 3s. 6d.; in lieu of help in reaping the autumn harvest 2s. 0½d.; from rent of land £2 9s. 10d. From the farm of four corn mills and one tucking-(or fulling) mill (*molendini foleratici*)

£13 6s. 8d. As berbiage 22 ewes and 14 hogs, besides the tithe and acquittance.

In an inventory of the possessions of Bishop Stapeldon, dated June, 1328, prepared in connection with the probate of his will, is a list of the stock on the Penryn manor which not only illustrates to some extent the size of it, but gives a good idea of the difference in the *value* of money then and now.

*Penryn and Gaffos*,—

Live stock—7 heifers at 5/-, £1 15s. od.; 1 bull at 2/-;  
16 oxen at 6s. 8d., £5 6s. 8d.; 4 calves at 1s. 8d.,  
6s. 8d.; 2 rams, 146 wethers (*multones*), 105 ewes  
at 1/- a head, £12 13s. od.; 11 lambs at 6d., 5s. 6d.

Granary—Corn worth £11. 10s. od.

Dead Stock—Estimated at 24s. 6d.

In an article in the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (vol. 1, p. 33) reference is made to a deed in the Record Office providing that the see of Exeter was to allow to the borough of Penryn a moidore yearly for the loss of Glasney College. No date or other particulars are given and I regret to say that I have been unable to find the deed.

The oldest document we have relating to Glasney College is dated, at that place, 26 March, 1267 (1) "being the 3rd year of the foundation of the said place." It is stitched in at the beginning of Bishop Bronescombe's Register and endorsed "*Ordinacio Canonicorum de Glasney. To be put into the Booke of Donations, and next to the Donation of the Rectory of Buckland Filleigh by Henry Boll to Walter, Bishop of Exon., Seth Sarum, Novr. 11, 1667,*" (2) showing the care the thoughtful Bishop Seth Ward took of the muniments of the church. It is a charter of Bishop Bronescombe appropriating to the collegiate church that he had caused to be built in honour of

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(1) In Pat. Rolls 8 Edw. II, pt. 2, m. 2, is an *inspeximus* and confirmation of this, dated 10 April, 1315.

(2) Bp. Ward had been translated to Sarum two months before this. He may have taken the book with him, but more probably did not at once leave Exeter.

Mary, Holy Mother of God, and the Blessed Thomas, Glorious Martyr, in the place called Glasney, within the parish of the church of St. Budock, (to which on account of its small income he unites the church of St. Thomas of Penryn which was equally poor, as dependent) for the perpetual support of clerks perpetually serving there, the fruits of the churches of St. Budock, already of old divided into portions (1), <sup>and of St. Feock</sup> [which (as we learn from the cartulary) had been granted to the College by Walter Peverell, one of the first founders] and of St. Feock, the portions only of the vicars serving those churches excepted. He also appointed and designated thirteen persons to be forthwith instituted (2) under the name of Canons Secular; who should observe for ever the laudable customs of the church of Exeter; and each of them, either by himself or by a suitable vicar, to whom twenty shillings was to be paid out of his master's

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(1) In 1265 Bishop Bronescombe was apparently getting into his hands the several "portions" in this church. On the 12th of January in that year, Master Gervasius de Cridetone resigned to him all his right in the Church of St. Budock, and was by the bishop collated to Calstock. On the 15th of March in the same year, Master Robert de Peintone resigned into the Bishop's hands the portion which he held. The church (or chapel) of Penryn was apparently the manor chapel. I was at first inclined to think that the evidence (especially the grant of 12 May, 1318, *refd.* to below), pointed to it as identical with St. Gluvias, but further study shows me that it was not so. There is some obscurity about it, and its relations to St. Gluvias. Penryn, though not a separate parish, has been for long distinct in many respects from St. Gluvias, with its separate poor rate, its own churchwardens, &c. (see Lysons' Cornwall p. 120, note "d.") It bore apparently much the same relation to St. Gluvias that Helston bore to St. Wendron. The bell at the Town Hall, Penryn, is still rung every Sunday morning, though there is no longer any chapel there to which the people can be summoned.

(2) It is wonderful that in face of this document there should be any question as to the number of canons and vicars. Yet Camden, Tanner, and many of the more modern writers give them differently. That the number varied from time to time this essay will show. Leland gives them correctly as a provost and twelve canons, the provost being also a canon, *primus inter pares*. We might perhaps have expected to find the traditional number of twelve, including the proctor (or provost).

portion (1), should serve faithfully and continuously in the said church. One of the said portioners was to be proctor of the College, and to be so called, until, after conference with his chapter, the bishop should otherwise ordain. Each of the thirteen persons was annually to receive six marks, by way of portion, from the goods of the appropriated churches; but it was provided that any contributions that might be made by the faithful towards the maintenance of the ministers over and above the said six marks should be divided by way of daily distribution amongst those who were resident, and were present at matins or high mass, or took their principal meal at the College table, but it was not his wish to strictly bind the canons herein on the very first day of their coming into possession.

The extent to which churches were appropriated to monasteries and religious establishments such as Glasney was enormous, and, as is well known, the parishes suffered from want of a competent resident priest, whilst the accumulated wealth of the religious establishments ultimately produced corruption and decay in what had undoubtedly served good purposes in their day. At first the monks or canons, as the case might be, discharged their spiritual duties in the parish by one of themselves, or by a stipendiary priest whom they appointed, and whom they could at any time dismiss. Sometimes they farmed the churches to some clerk. The unsatisfactory nature of these arrangements led to a canon being passed at the synod of Westminster in 1102 forbidding the appropriation of parish-churches to monasteries without the consent of the bishop, and providing for the reservation of a sufficient stipend for the officiating clerk. In 1179 the Lateran council decreed that bishops should have authority to make proper arrangements for the care of the appropriated parishes. Thenceforth the bishop called on the

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(1) This seems to have been the regular stipend of a canon's vicar. In Bp. Marshall's grant to the priest-vicars of Exeter Cathedral we read "Statuimus ut soli Vicarii XX<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>or</sup> Canonicorum antiquorum Ecclesie nostre, *solita et antiqua stipendia* a dominis suis percipientes, XX scilicet solidos annuos" were to receive the special augmentation thereby granted.

monastic house or college to nominate a clerk, whom, if satisfactory, he instituted as perpetual vicar, responsible to the bishop, and irremovable without the bishop's consent. A house had to be provided, and the minimum regarded as a sufficient income was five marks (£3 6s. 8d.).

The bishop ordered a perpetual vicar to be appointed in each of the said three churches of St. Gluvias, St. Budock and St. Feock, (1) with cure of souls, who was to be instituted by the bishop and to reside continuously. The collation of the said vicarages and of the portions in the Collegiate church was to be in the bishops of Exeter. He reserved to himself the right of increasing the number of ministers, providing such portions as might appear expedient, and of making other necessary changes. The charter was not to derogate from the rights of the bishop or archdeacon in the appropriated churches. (2)

On the 10th of October in the same year the bishop confirmed the gift by Walter Peverell to the canons of Glasney of the advowson of St. Feock. (3).

From time to time other appropriations were made to this favoured College. On the 10th of October, 1267, the church of St. Sithney was appropriated to Glasney after the death of the then rector, and subject to due provision for a vicar to be taxed by the bishop for the time being; and the College had letters patent to that effect. After the death (or retirement) of the

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(1) This order was not observed, at any rate for long. The two vicarages of St. Gluvias and St. Budock had become united before 1310 in which year Sir Robert occurs as vicar of the two churches (Regr Stapeldon, p. 247; Regr. Grandisson p. 1625).

(2) This power of adjusting the vicar's stipend from time to time was a very valuable one. It lapsed after the Reformation, but ought to be re-established by the legislature. Constant care was required throughout the middle ages to prevent the parish priests being reduced to penury by the monastery or college to which their church was appropriated.

(3) In the cartulary the date of this confirmation appears as "the day of Saints Prothus and Hyacinthus" (i.e. 11th September) 1267. There was probably some flaw in this first confirmation which was accordingly remedied on the 10th of October.



rector, Alan de Hellestone was collated as vicar on the 21st of August, 1270.

On the 1st of September, 1270, the churches of St. Sithney, (1) St. Senara (Zennor), St. Goran, St. Enoder, and Landege (Kea) with its chapels of Kenwyn and Trefegedone (Tregavethan), were appropriated for the daily distribution amongst the clergy of the College, and the bishop also granted thirteen acres of land in Glasney for their houses and other buildings, and reservation was made for the stipend of a perpetual vicar in each of the said parishes.

These churches had come to the bishop from various sources. The cartulary gives two accounts as to St. Sithney. Roger de Skyburiow had given him an English acre of land at Merthersyam (Merther-Sithney), in the field called Croftengrous, together with the advowson of the church of St. Sithney. The other is dated in the cartulary 4th April, 1065 (an error of probably two hundred years) and is a charter of Jocinus de Antrenon, whereby he grants to Walter, bishop of Exeter, one English acre of land in his demesne of Antrenon situate near Kellyengof, extending from the ditch of Roger de Scyberio to the highway from Heyl to Helleston, next to the sanctuary of St. Sithney, together with the advowson of the church of St. Sithney. The witnesses include Sir Philip de Bodrigan, Stephen Haym and others, who also witnessed Skyburiow's charter just recited. Philip de Bodrigan by charter dated 12 May, 1269, granted to him one English acre of land nearest the church of St. Goron, with the advowson of the church, being one of the three acres which the donor had formerly held of Philip Sachville (*de sicca villa*.) An English half-acre of land in Trevowan (*hodie Troan*) near the spring on the sanctuary of Enoder, with the advowson of the church, had come by grant from John de Trejagu, Lord of Fentengollen. Stephen Haym (presumably the canon of that name) gave by charter to God and the church of St. Thomas

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(1) Sithney is apparently included in this grant merely by way of confirmation, and to make the list complete.

the Martyr of Glasney, a piece of land one perch in width and twenty perches long near the sanctuary of the church of Landege (Kea), with the advowson of the church. (1)

This is a convenient place to note the following :—By charter (undated) Thomas Perere quitclaimed to Martin, rector of the church of St. Feock, all his right in a wood in the manor of Trevella, and assigned to him the homage and service of Oliver de Lo and his heirs for half an acre in Lo, in the same parish, which the said Thomas had of the gift of Sir John of Rouen (*de Rotomago*), to hold to Martin and his assigns for his life, and, after his death, to the church of St. Feock for ever. For this gift Martin paid five marks.

The taxations of the vicarages of these parishes are more or less interesting. The taxation of the vicarage of St. Budock, and of the church of Penren thereto annexed, is dated 21 August, 1270. It assigns to the vicar, as such, the whole altalage of the said church and the chapel thereto annexed, except the tithe of fish, wool, and lambs, of peas and of vetches, growing in the fields. The vicar is to have the manse in which the rectors of the church of Penryn had been accustomed to dwell, with the gardens and all the sanctuary of Bethethlan (*hodie* Behethland or Bohellan, in St. Gluvias). The vicar was to bear all due and customary burdens.

The taxation of 1270 does not seem to have proved satisfactory. In 1315 a fresh one was made of the vicarage of the churches of Saint Budock and of Behedlan. In the deed (23 August, 1315) that expresses it, Bishop Stapeldon recites that during his visitation of the archdeaconry of Cornwall and his peculiars therein, he had found that differences had arisen between the provost and chapter of Glasney and Sir Robert, the perpetual-vicar of these united benefices, touching the vicar's portion, and other matters. He had heard both parties in the

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(1) This from the cartulary; where, however, only one deed of grant, that of St. Goron, is dated.

chapter-house of Glasney, and found that the vicar's stipend was so small that he could not sustain the ordinary burdens of his benefice. He, accordingly, cancelled all previous taxations, and, with the entire concurrence of both parties, ordained that, all past disputes and litigation being abandoned on both sides, the said vicar and his successors should be provided for as follows: They should receive, as vicars, the manse which the said Sir Robert was already occupying, and the whole sanctuary of Behedlan with the gardens adjoining it, the whole altalage of the said churches, in which, the bishop decreed that there should be included, amongst the rest, the tithe of hay growing in the said parishes in meadows already existing or thereafter to be made, of flax, of hemp, as well as the tithe of whatever should be cultivated with spades (*vangis*) in curtilages made, or to be made, in the said parishes; but the sheaf tithe, and those of beans, peas, and vetches growing in fields, as well as of wool and lambs, were to continue the property of the provost and chapter who were to pay to the said Sir Robert forty shillings sterling towards the repairs of books and remedying of other defects within their duty as rectors, in equal portions, at the feasts of St. Michael and Easter next following, at latest. Thenceforth the vicars were to keep in repair the books and other ornaments as well as the chancel roofs and the glass of the chancel windows of both churches and to bear all the ordinary burdens; the extraordinary burdens being borne by the College.

On the 12th of May, 1318, Bishop Stapeldon executed a deed of confirmation of the grant of the churches of St. Budock and St. Gluvias to Glasney. It refers to the church of "Saint Thomas the Martyr of Penryn, otherwise called Behedlan."

There appears to have been only a partial ordination of the vicarage of St. Feock, and consequent disputes between the College and Sir Geoffrey, the vicar, to settle which an ordination was made on the same day as for St Budock, 23 August, 1315. The general lines of the ordination are sufficiently like those of St. Budock to make it unnecessary to repeat it, but I may note that it gives to the vicar the tithe of fish, and the garb tithe of

the vill of Tregeu (*hodie*, Tregew), and required the College to pay to Sir Geoffrey a mark of silver in aid.

In August, 1270, Alan de Hellestone, priest, had been collated to the vicarage of St. Sithney, the bishop assigning to him and his successors the small tithes and also the tithe of hay in Fentenvenhan (*hodie* Ventonvedna) and Seyntheleven (*hodie* St. Elvan) with the tithe of peas and beans growing in gardens. The priest's dwelling-house and gardens, as well as a couple of fields lying between the field of Stultus, the priest, and the highway from Helston to Hayle were also to belong to the vicar, who, in return, was to discharge all the duties of the place, and pay 40/- yearly to the canons of Glasney.

The vicarage of Zennor also had been assessed in the same month (August, 1270). The vicar was to receive the whole altalage, (the tithes of fish, wool, beans, and peas growing in open fields, being reserved), and was to have the manse previously occupied by the rectors, together with the whole of the sanctuary, that is, the land immediately attached to the church and rectory, and now generally called "The glebe". Here (as also at St. Budock and St. Feock) it soon appeared that the vicar had been unfairly dealt with, and that the College was receiving too much. During his visitation of the archdeaconry of Cornwall, in 1315, Bishop Stapeldon inquired into these matters, and gave both parties a hearing at Glasney; the result was a re-arrangement, (23 August, 1315), and the bishop ordered that all litigation then pending between Glasney and the vicar (Sir William de Arlyn) should cease. The vicar was to continue to occupy the manse, to have the sheaf tithes of the villis of Treveglos and Bos (1) and the whole altalage of the church,

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(1) *Treveglos*. This is an interesting name, meaning, as it does, Trev Eglws=Churchtown. The name is found in the Tithe Apportionment where the Churchtown estate (since split up) is called "Treveglos or Churchtown". In a grant, dated in May of the 3rd year of Elizabeth, of this estate by Stephen Martin, alias Tregenna, of Lelant, to Thomas Mitchell and David Thomas, it is called Trevegglose alias Egglose Zennor. There is also an estate in Grade called Treveglos.—*Bos*. I do not identify this. There are in the parish Boswednan, Bossigran, and Bospothennia.

including, amongst the rest, the tithes of hay from meadows already enclosed, or to be thereafter enclosed, the tithes of flax, of hemp, of fish, and of the crops of every kind from gardens, present or future, cultivated with the spade, but he was to give up the pension of 20/- a year previously paid by the College, which, however, was to be paid for one year more towards repairing the books and other defects which it was the rector's duty to see to. In future, the vicars were to keep in repair the books and ornaments of the church, as well as the roofs, and glass of the windows of the chancel. All the ordinary burdens were to be borne by the vicar, all the extraordinary by the College.

St. Enoder was taxed 22nd September, 1271, the vicar having assigned to him the house formerly occupied by Walter the Provost (1), and thirteen English acres of glebe, and the whole of the small tithes (*altalagium*) (2) except those of peas and beans growing in fields. The vicar was to bear all customary burdens.

The taxation of St. Kea (Landege) is dated 21 August, 1270. It gives to the vicar the whole altalage of the mother-church and of the chapels of Kenwyn and Tregavethan, except the tithes of beans and peas growing in fields. He was to have the whole glebe belonging to the church and chapels, with all houses, and was to pay a yearly rent to the canons of Glasney of £3, and bear all the burdens.

The taxation of St. Goran is of especial interest. On 6th of June, 1270, on the collation to this vicarage of Marcus de Sancto Maderno, priest, the taxation of the vicarage was declared to consist of the whole altalage of the church, together with the small tithes of every kind, including those of the fishery (*pischarie*), apples, beans, peas growing in gardens, the

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(1) ? de Fermesham.

(2) A statement as to what was included in the term "altalage" will be found in the Taxation of Luppit vicarage, Regr. Grandisson, p. 1344; but the meaning of the term seems to vary, e. g. at Luppit it included the tithe of hay and other things which in the taxation of St. Sithney are mentioned as being additional to the altalage.

tithes of corn and hay alone being excepted. This apparently was regarded by the College as too favourable to the vicar, and a variation of it was made about a year later, the taxation of 22 September, 1271 containing the following interesting exception from the vicar's portion, viz: "all boats in excess of twelve \* \* \* \* and the rector's seines" (*exceptis batellis duodenarium numerum superexcrecentibus \* \* \* \* et sagenis Rectoris*). There was, however, a small compensation granted to the vicars who were to have one third of the tithe of hay, the College taking two thirds only, whereas in the earlier taxation the College took *all* the tithe of hay as well as of corn. It will be noted that the tithes excepted are not of fish (*piscium*), as in the case of Zennor, but of the "plant," used in the fishery, suggesting (as Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph in a note to his edition of Bronescombe's Register has pointed out) the existence at St. Goran as early as 1271 of the system still prevailing at St. Ives and other fishing stations in Cornwall, whereby the boat and seine represent a share in the "concern" or undertaking of each company and entitle their owners to a part of the profits. (1)

From a letter addressed by Bishop Stapeldon to the provost and chapter of Glasney on the 20th of June, 1308, we learn that St. Goran (2) had been farmed by Sir William de Bodrigan, archdeacon of Cornwall, deceased, by grant for life (*suo perpetuo tantum*), and that his executors were claiming the autumn crops. Not having had an opportunity of hearing both parties, the bishop declines to make a final order in the matter, but expresses a strong opinion that Sir William's lease had expired with his life, and that no sane person could doubt it. Referring to the customs of the church of Exeter he finds that where a canon holding a farm dies before the 20th of December

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(1) There was an exception of the tithe of the fishery (*piscarie*) at St. Keverne also.

(2) Mr. Sowell in his essay in *Journal of Royal Institution*, 1865, p. 25, says "Polgorrow, in St. Goran, was once a country residence of the Provost". I have not succeeded in verifying this.

the fruits of the coming autumn belong, not to his estate, but, to the next farmer, whether such deceased canon shall or shall not have paid anything towards the coming year's rent, otherwise great inconvenience might arise, as a farmer by anticipating his terminal payments might seriously prejudice his successor. If, however, he dies after that day, and has paid any part of the rent of the next year, then the fruits of that year shall be his. If, on the other hand, he dies after that date, without having paid anything towards the coming year, he shall be entitled to nothing beyond the amount expended by him in cultivation, If there was any special agreement as to the tenancy it was to be observed. This the bishop gives as his opinion subject to variation when he shall have had the opportunity of hearing the arguments of either party.

Writing from London on the 12th of February, 1321, to the provost and chapter of Glasney, Bishop Stapeldon says that Master Richard de Beaupre, a canon of that College, has reported that Sir Adam de Carleton, declaring himself to be archdeacon of Cornwall and canon of Glasney, being more than fifteen days in arrear with his rent of St. Goran, has forfeited the farm, and that he, Sir Richard, is entitled to it accordingly, as being the senior resident canon who has no farm at present, and that, moreover, he is willing to give better terms for this one. The bishop regards Sir Richard's claim as well founded, but finds the chapter of Glasney, in spite of their oaths, neglectful of doing justice in the matter and also defiant; wherefore he orders them to call the parties before them, and lets them know that further neglect or delay will subject them to the penalty of perjury. The letter closes (as all such letters do) by fixing a date by which a return as to what has been done shall be made to the bishop.

Occasionally a church originally appropriated to the College in general terms was by a fresh ordinance assigned to some particular office therein. In this way, on the 14th of January, 1316, it was in solemn convocation of the provost and

chapter of Glasney unanimously decreed that for the necessary expenses of the church of Glasney, including (*inter alia*) the covering thereof with lead, the revenue of St. Goran should be assigned; which farm in the time of Sir William Bodrigan, late farmer thereof, yielded twenty marks (£13 6s. 8d.) but now forty pounds, to the relief and subsidy of the resident canons, and for hospitality toward tenants and other works of charity. Any increase beyond the said twenty marks to accrue henceforth to the canons duly residing. Other expenses, viz. for wax and oil, for the warden of the chantry, the gatekeeper, the treasury of the choristers, for bread and wine, keeping up books and vestments, and other things shall be defrayed out of the residue. Also it is provided that the farmers shall not destroy, or suffer to be destroyed, the woods, parks, gardens, buildings or other things whatsoever pertaining to their farms. If any such damage be done, the same shall be repaired and renewed, at their own costs, before Michaelmas next ensuing, subject to penalty. They shall not let the land of the sanctuaries of the appropriated churches to laymen, lest they be subject to distress and lay control. If any laymen be placed within the sanctuary by the farmers they shall be removed before Michaelmas next ensuing under pain of the canonical penalties and also of loss and deprivation of their farms.

The Cartulary contains a great number of regulations respecting the College farms.

It is provided by the provost and chapter of Glasney that every farmer of the churches of the said chapter satisfy for his assessed rent, within the parish of his farm, in equal payments at the four usual terms, viz., Christmas, Easter, the Nativity of St. John Baptist and Michaelmas; although their tenants shall not be likewise bound to pay their rents at the said terms. (1)

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(1) These rents seem to have been fixed. The competitive payment by canons anxious to have farms, referred to in the College rules set out below, was apparently a fine or premium paid on taking up the lease. At Salcombe-Regis (Devonshire) in the 12th century disputes arose as to whether the



The farmer of the church of St. Budock is bound to pay for the garb of his church and for the tithe of lambs, wool, and fish of the said parish and of the parish of St. Gluvias, £19 6s. 8. for the rent of St. Budock 20s., and for the rent of Tregenegy (1) 9 pence, and so at every term £5 and 22d. Total—£20 7s. 5d. And accordingly the farmer is bound to pay at every term 105s. 2½d.

The farmer of St. Sithney is bound to pay yearly for the garb, for the sanctuary, and for the vicar's pension £17; whereof at every term he is bound to pay £4 5s.

The farmer of St. Senar is bound to pay yearly £12; whereof at every term sixty shillings (2).

The farmer of the church of St. Enoder is bound to pay yearly £27 for the garb and for the sanctuary; whereof at every term £6 15s.

The farmer of the church of Landege (Kea) is bound to pay yearly, for the garb of the said church and of the chapels of Kenwyn and Tregvedon, and for the tithe of wool of Landege, £26, and for the rent of the vicarage 2s; whereof at every term £6 5s. 6d.

The farmer of St. Feoc is bound to pay yearly for the garb £9 2s. 8d. and for rent 5s. 6d. Sum £9 8s. 2d.; whereof at every term 48s. 0½d. (3).

The farmer of the church of St. Gluvias is bound to pay yearly for the garb £10, and of the rent due to Richard de Behedlan 2s. 4d. and of that due to the heir of Carndu 12 pence; and for the land which John de Bains held 3s.; and for rent which the same John bequeathed to the chapter 12 pence. Sum £10 7s. 4d.;

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manors belonging to the Exeter chapter, the great tithes, &c., should always be set at the ancient rent, or as modernised by periodical surveys. See a very interesting account in vol. 30 of Transactions of the Devonshire Association pp. 138 sqq.

(1) *hodie* Tregoneggy. There is also a place in the parish of Budock called Tregonhay. which name also appears in the Valor Ecclesiasticus where it is rated to Glasney College at 15s.

(2) So in the original—“*debet solvere*” simply, without details.

(3) These and other incorrect figures are so in original.

whereof at every term 51s. 10d. (1)

Sum of all the farms ... .. £122 18s. 3d.

Sum of the payments to be made at  
every term ... .. 30 14s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

On the 17th of August, 1275, the church of Manaccan was appropriated. Stitched into the register of Bishop Bronescombe is an undated grant of Henry de Esse, son of Dame Joan Buzim (Boson), to this bishop and his successors or assignees in fee, of his third part of the whole manor of Menstre together with fifteen acres of land and the principal mansion, and all rents, homages, wards, reliefs, and escheats, as well of freemen as of others, to the said land belonging. This is probably the half a knight's fee of land to which Hals refers as held by the bishop by tenure of Knight Service in Minster-in-Kerrier, 3 Henry 2nd.

The bishop by deed of grant dated at Gargaul (*i.e.* Cargaul in St. Newlyn), 17 August, 1275, refers to the insufficient number of ministers in the church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Glasney, and grants the church of Manaccan (*de Menstre*) in perpetuity for the support of two chaplains who shall say daily in that church the mass of Saint Mary, and another mass for the souls of the bishop, Master Henry de Bolleghe, and Sir Walter de Fermesham (2), and of all the faithful dead, and shall hereafter take part in singing the canonical hours; reserving a competent vicarage in the church of Manaccan, to be taxed by the bishop and his successors and to be collated to by them as often as a vacancy shall occur. The said chaplains were to be presented by the provost and sacristan, if both are in the diocese at the time, or by one of them, to the bishop, who assigned to them as residence, with the free consent of the said Henry and Walter, the houses and outbuildings erected by the said Henry

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(1) These sums payable to Behedlan and Carndu would appear to have been rent-charges of some kind.

(2) The Cartulary in referring to this grant describes these two men as the bishop's "faithful coadjutors."

and Walter near Glasney Bridge, to be enjoyed for ever by them and their successors, being chaplains, free from all secular burdens and service.

I have not succeeded in finding the taxation of the vicarage of Manaccan. It would possibly be interesting as showing how the bishop dealt with a case where both rectory and vicarage were divided into portions. On 8 March, 1309, Bishop Stapeldon collated William de Cusgaran to a portion "in Ecclesia Sancte Manace in Menstre," which I should take to refer to the rectory even were it not made clear by the fact that on the same day he collated William de Mongluthe to the vicarage. On 11 June, 1309, Bishop Stapeldon wrote to the archdeacon of Cornwall touching the endowment of the vicarages of the parishes of Manaccan, St. Madron, and St. Anthony-in-Meneage, and bid them ascertain the value of the portions of such vicarages (1).

On 31 March, 1508, Bishop Oldham allotted the sum of 13s. 4d. annually to the sacristan of Glasney out of the fruits of Manaccan. (2)

On 7 September, 1276, the church of St. Colan (*Sancti Coelani*) was appropriated for the perpetual celebration in the collegiate church of Glasney of the memory of St. Gabriel the archangel, on the first Monday in September (3). The sacristan of Glasney and his successors, being canons and in perpetual residence, were to make distribution yearly out of the fruits of the said church as follows:—to each vicar ten shillings, and having

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(1) Was this combination of names the foundation of Hals' assertion that *Madron* was appropriated to Glasney? I am unaware of any real basis for such a statement. Indeed the history of that parish renders such an appropriation almost impossible.

(2) Common Regr. 27a.

(3) St. Gabriel was Bishop Bronescombe's patron-saint. He established this moveable special feast in the archangel's honour throughout the diocese. It was in the chapel of St. Gabriel in Exeter Cathedral that he desired to be buried, and for the due celebration of this special feast there, and of his own obit on the following day, he appropriated the church of St. Breward, 5 September, 1278.

regard to the nine orders of angels to each canon personally present at the ceremony nine pence and to each vicar present five pence, and they were throughout the observance to provide the solemn lights both at vespers and matins, and at the mass as on Christmas day. Moreover the sacristan and his successors were every year on the day of the said solemnity to distribute sixty shillings worth of bread to the indigent poor "for the souls of ourselves, our successors, and our benefactors." The neglect of any part of which injunctions subjected the offender, *ipso facto*, to excommunication (1).

I have not succeeded in finding the taxation of St. Colan Vicarage.

The following ordinance of Bishop Quivil, dated 17 April, 1283, is published by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph from the archives of the dean and chapter of Exeter (No. 1006). Reciting that his predecessor Walter [Bronescombe] had planted a garden at Glasney desiring his successors to water it, and that it was difficult to carry out properly the wish of Bishop Bronescombe on account of the distance of Glasney from Exeter, which prevented efficient personal government and correction, Bishop Quivil, with the consent of the chapter of Exeter, ordered the appointment of a provost who should be in priest's orders and should reside during two parts of the year, either continuously or at intervals, and was to exercise the same jurisdiction and moral government over all the canons and clerks of the said church as the dean had over the canons and clerks of Exeter, in order that, as far as possible, the daughter should imitate her mother.(2) The first provost was to be William de Bodrigan,

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(1) It is noticeable that in the entry of this appropriation in the cartulary the College is called that of *St. Mary*, in the original, and not as an alteration from the name of St. Thomas, as elsewhere throughout the MS. The appropriation was confirmed by Bishop Grandisson 1 July, 1334.

(2) Exeter was in theory governed according to the celebrated rule of St. Chrodegang (8th century), but it was distasteful to the clergy, and was soon ignored, in spite of one or two efforts to enforce it.



Jerusalem, when that most glorious martyr, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, reached the pastures of eternal life, there to feast with his brethren, rejoiced that another golden star had been added to their number, so the Anglican Church below ought fervently to strive to honour him by providing in every place dedicated to him (*in aliquo sui vico*), a new light by which posterity might be illuminated. The good bishop then proceeds to extol St. Thomas' conduct in life, and in his death by the cruel sword of the satellites of Satan, and tells us how his own predecessor, Walter [Bronescombe], had commenced in the Saint's honour the collegiate church of Glasney, but had been unable to complete his undertaking. Bishop Quivil, therefore, being anxious to do all he could to give effect to so laudable an intention, ordained (with the consent of his dean and chapter) that, as Glasney was too far from Exeter for proper control to be exercised, there should be there a perpetual rector, to be known as Provost, to bear a part of the responsibility. The provost at the time of his institution should have reached the order of subdeacon at least, and should proceed to the priesthood in due course. He was to be in residence at least two thirds of the year. He was to have jurisdiction over all canons and clerks, with all necessary powers for the regulation of manners and the guidance of souls, to the same extent as the dean had over the canons and clerks of Exeter, of which church Glasney was as far as possible to be a daughter in practice (*sequax filia*). He then appointed Walter de Fermesham, who had for some time presided over the College with faithfulness and success, and had been called provost, to be so in reality, assigning to him and his successors in the office the principal stall in choir and seat in chapter. (1) Then, because the means of the church and its clerks were slender and their labour great, the bishop, with the consent

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(1). There were two provosts before de Fermesham, viz. Henry de Bolleghe and Wm. de Bodrigan. Perhaps this ordinance only legalised an existing fact.

of the dean and chapter, given after careful and solemn discussion, granted to the said Walter, as provost, the church of St. Mylor, being in his gift, and annexed it to the provostship in perpetuity, reserving to himself and his successors the right of collation to the Glasney prebends as they should fall vacant, and saving all rights of the bishop and church of Exeter. The bishop intimates that other provision will, as opportunity occurs, be made for Glasney, and that in due course a perpetual vicarage will be ordained in St. Mylor, that the provost may be relieved of work. This deed is dated 23 February, 1288.

To St. Mylor he ordained a perpetual vicar. There is an ordinance of the vicarage dated 9 May, 1353, the church being therein described as appropriated to the office of provost of Glasney, and the vicar being Sir Simon de Trelees, priest, who was instituted 11 January, 135<sup>3</sup><sub>1</sub> (1), and the patron Sir Richard de Gomershale, provost of Glasney.

By this the bishop, with the consent of the provost, assigned to the vicar for the time being a messuage adjoining the cemetery of the church, with land measuring at least ten acres. He was, moreover, to receive the entire altalage and the small tithes, both real and personal, as well of the parish church as of the dependent chapel of St. Laud (now the separate parish of Mabe), together with the tithe of hay and of the fishery, and the mortuaries of the whole parish, also the garb tithe of Kerygou (*hodie*, the Creggoes); the whole of which the bishop estimated as worth by the year £10 sterling. The provost was to bear all burdens except the duties of the deanery of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction of Penryn, which duties were to be discharged by the vicar whenever it should be the duty of the Church of St. Mylor to perform them. It is interesting to note that at the date of the Tithe Commutation "the corn and grain tithes arising from lands called part of the Creggoes" still belonged to the vicar.

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(1). Trelees (or Trelys) died before 27 April, 1378.

On 18 December, 1287, Bishop Quivil, declaring his great love for all his churches, and their especial deserts when attached to good colleges, and referring to the scandal that would fall on the Church if such an institution as Glasney were allowed to fall into decay, states that the duties of the thirteen canons, and of the same number of vicars, as appointed by his predecessor Walter [Bronescombe], in the night and day services in honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Thomas, archbishop and martyr, are very heavy, especially as some of the canons are frequently absent; and that the income of the college is small, and, as his dear children must live somehow (*dum victum aliunde requiritis*), assigns to the college the church of St. Allen [S. *Aluni*], with the consent of the chapter of Exeter and of the rector, Nicholas de Ou, reserving the right to make provision from time to time for a perpetual vicar (1).

The taxation of St. Allen (*Sancti Aluni juxta Parcum* [i.e. the Bishop's park of Lanner], was made by Bishop Stapeldon, 8 April, 1314. He ordained that the vicar should have a tithe of the stacked corn and hay (*decimam tassi*) of Tredoures (*hodie* Tretherres), and a tithe of all produce of the park of Lanerghe (Lanner) including the garb, with the whole of the small tithes and glebe, except a grange and a small part of the glebe for a mowhay (*pro tassis faciendis*) and other purposes, which, with a right of way to the same, were to be retained by the vicars of Glasney as rectors of the church. The vicars of St. Allen were to be responsible for the upkeep of all books and chancel ornaments, and of the roof and glass windows; the ~~said~~ <sup>of Glasney</sup> vicars bearing only the extraordinary burdens.

Amongst the Patent Rolls is a royal licence dated

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(1). Article by the Rev. C. R. Sowell, in vol. 1, Royal Institution of Cornwall Journal, where the date of the bishop's grant is wrongly given as 18 Edw. 2. This appropriation of St. Allen is not referred to in the cartulary. There is an inspeximus and confirmation of it dated 4 May, 1315, in Pat. Rolls 8 Edw. 2, pt. 2, m. 17.



6 February, 1328, on payment of 10 marks, for alienation in mortmain by Oto de Bodrugan to the provost and chapter of St. Thomas the Martyr at Glasney, of half an acre of land in Lamorek, and the advowson of the church thereof, to provide a chantry in the said church for his soul, and the souls of his ancestors, successors and others, with a licence for the provost and chapter to appropriate the church.

On 26 July, 1328, Bishop Grandisson, writing from Paignton to the dean and chapter of Exeter, informs them that Sir Oto de Bodrigan, knight, patron of the parish church of Lanmorek (*hodie* Mevagissey), had continually urged him to appropriate that church to Glasney, but that he would not do so without consent of the chapter; wherefore he wished them to give their opinion as to whether such an appropriation could be made without injury to the church of Exeter.

No doubt they readily consented to the pious wish of Sir Oto, for, 20 April, 1329, the appropriation was made by the bishop, and confirmed by the chapter on the 8th of May, and by the chapter of Glasney on the 2nd of June in the same year. The deed of appropriation recites all the formalities gone through and the inquiries made, the result of which was that the bishop was satisfied that the number of canons and ministers at Glasney was too few for the proper services, especially for masses celebrated in the morning for the convenience of travellers who could not hear mass at other hours; and that the revenues were barely sufficient for the maintenance of the ministers then attached to the college and were not enough to meet any increase in number (1), or to defray

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(1) The purpose of allowing for an increase in the number was probably not merely that stated. Men who discharged secular offices in the State were rewarded with positions in the Church; but there was no similar method of rewarding clerks and scholars who served well the archbishops and bishops. It was with a view to partially remedy this that Archbishops Baldwin and Walter, at the end of the 12th century, made efforts to found collegiate churches at Hakington (a suburb of Canterbury) and Lambeth,

any other expenses, ordinary or extraordinary, and it was feared that in the future they would prove even less sufficient. Wherefore, subject to the conditions thereafter mentioned, he appropriated Lanmorek to Glasney, to be taken possession of from and after the cession or death of the then rector. Whereas the income of that church amounted to twenty-five marks and eight shillings, the provost and chapter were to have the glebe and the great tithes of Treflunen, of the two Tregaseks [*hodie*, Higher and Lower Tregassick], of Pentewyn [i.e. Higher Pentewan] and its appurtenances, of Tregeski Woels [*hodie* Tregiskey Wollas] and North (1) Pentewyn, of Tregeski Wartha and of Treweny, the sum of which great tithes was estimated at thirteen marks sterling at least, together with all other profits that might accrue from such great tithes, for the following purposes, namely, that the said provost and chapter should admit a vicar in priest's orders, on the presentation of Sir Oto and his heirs, in addition to the accustomed number, who should serve in the choir along with the other vicars, except at matins, and should, every day at dawn, at the altar known as Bodrigan's altar, where the body of the said knight's mother lay buried, celebrate a mass for the souls of the father, mother, and relatives of the said knight, and for his well-being during his life, as also for the souls of himself and his heirs after death (*postquam migraverint ab hac luce*), and at certain specified masses was to repeat a special collect with notation (2). To this vicar the provost and chapter were to pay five marks sterling every year, quarterly, or, in case of a depreciation of

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in which, however, they were thwarted by the narrow jealousy of the monks of Christchurch, supported by the Pope.

(1) The Cartulary has "Porth Pentewyn," the name of a place in St. Austell. North Pentewyn (as in the Register) is doubtless correct, and represents part of what is now Higher Pentewan in Mevagissey, an estate of 323 acres, in 7 separate tenements.

(2) That is, sung to plain song, the Office Books being "noted" for this purpose.

the currency (1), money to that full value. The vicar was to take the oath of canonical obedience in the same manner and form as the chaplains of the chantry called "de Ponte." Sir Oto undertook to provide the books, a chalice, the vestments and other things necessary for mass, as also houses at Glasney, all of which were to be kept in order at the cost of the provost and chapter. In case of any contention arising between the chapter and Sir Oto, or his heirs, as to the fitness of a nominee for the vicarage, the dispute was to be settled by the bishop. The obit of Sir Oto was to be kept in the same manner as that of a canon, and the customary eight shillings paid for it. Then follows the taxation of the vicarage. The vicar was to have the great tithes of the garb of Penwern (*hodie* Penwarn), of Trevelghan (*hodie*, Treleaven), and of the vill of Lamoreke, with the whole of the altalage and small tithes, oblations, mortuaries and other obventions from the whole parish, except only the great tithes and other emoluments assigned to the provost and chapter. The vicar for the time being was to meet the procurations and the fees payable to the bishop for the holy oil required for baptisms, and for his own food on the occasion of his fetching it (*senagium ac cremagium*) (2). He was also

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(1) The depreciation of the currency was frequently a serious matter. It will be noticed elsewhere how often payments are stipulated to be "sterling" and the frequency with which uneducated people even now when making a bargain use the same expression shows what an important question it was at the time the phrase became current. *Pecunia numerata*, or *Pecunia Sicca*, is current money, while *pecunia blanca* is bright money up to the standard of weight and fineness. We do not know the relations of the two at the date of this document (1329), but the Pipe Rolls of Henry II of 1158 enable a comparison to be made for that date. From them we find that to give the equivalent of current money in terms of standard money 1/21 must be deducted; to give that of standard money in terms of current money, 1/20 must be added. See hereon a very interesting note by Reverend Oswald J. Reichel to "Extracts from Pipe Rolls of Henry II relating to Devon," read to the Devonshire Association, July 1897.

(2) See the interesting note on "*senagium*" (or "*cenagium*") and "*cremagium*" by Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph in his *Regr. Grandisson* p. 503.

responsible for the up-keep of the chancel, the matin books and ornaments, for which hitherto the rectors had been liable, and all the ordinary burdens of the church, whilst in the case of any extraordinary ones the rectors were to contribute according to their portion. Sir Oto and his heirs had the right of nominating to the vicarage a fit person for presentation by the provost and chapter.

The rules referred to as to obits are contained in a charter of Bishop Bronescombe dated at Horsleghe (*hodie* Horsley) on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Luke (22 October), 1272. It recites the great labours of the first joint founders of Glasney, who were also its first canons (1), in erecting habitations and other buildings, and laying out orchards and plantations (*virgulta*) on waste land; and, as temporal industry deserves spiritual reward, the bishop, with the assent of his chapter, ordains that for the future each of the successors of the said canons occupying the said houses, &c., should pay yearly the sum of eight shillings on the anniversary of the death of each of them, for the purpose of celebrating the obit, willing that of the canons present at each yearly solemnizing of an obit, each should receive two pence, each priest-vicar one penny, and vicars of lower orders and clerks one half-penny. If anything remained of the eight shillings it was to be distributed in bread to the poor for the soul of the canon whose obit was being celebrated.

On the 15th of April, 1355, Bishop Grandisson, with the consent of his chapter, appropriated to the College of Glasney the church of St. Just(-in-Penwith), which had been given him for the purpose by Sir John de Beaupre (de Belloprato), knight, who had been moved thereto by finding that the vicars

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(1) Their names are given, and many of them will be recognised as occurring elsewhere in this notice of Glasney. They were Henry de Bollet, provost, Stephen Haym, Roger de Sancto Constantino, Nicholas de Tragoreth, Roland de Podiford, Richard Vivian, William de Sancto Justo, Robert Fitz-Robert, Walter Peverel, Walter Fermesham, Durrant (*Durandus*) Haym, Paine (*Paganus*) de Liskered and Walter de Tremur. Further particulars of them will be found noted in the list of prebendaries given below.

of Glasney were not receiving enough of their accustomed stipends to afford them a sufficient livelihood, owing to the recent pestilence (1), the change in the times, and the growing malice

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(1) Awful as have been the calamities that have from time to time fallen on our country, we know none more awful in its extent and far reaching in its consequences than the pestilence here referred to—the “Black Death.” It reached England in the beginning of August, 1348, and, spreading from Dorsetshire, reached London about the 1st of November, and Bodmin a little before Christmas in the same year; and by 1350 had wrought havoc in every part of the British Isles. It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of the population of England died. The West did not suffer as much as the Eastern parts of the country, but in Bodmin about 1500 died, being a half of the estimated population. The effect on the wage-earning class, which had already begun to replace the villeins, was great; the demand for labour was in excess of the supply and wages began to rise, to meet which supposed danger to society the celebrated “Statute of Labourers” was passed, which made it criminal to demand more wages than the amount which Parliament in its wisdom thought sufficient. The letter of King Edward to Bishop Grandisson, dated 18 June, 1349, with a summary of this act and instructions to enforce it, is preserved at Exeter and printed in full in Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph’s edition of *Regr. Grandisson*, (p. 69). The clergy were greater sufferers than any other class—in many places half of the total number died, in others two thirds, and sometimes more. In the diocese of Exeter the Register of Institutions by Bishop Grandisson shows the mortality to have been very heavy. On folio 140 of his register is a document of sad interest. There is an entry of a letter bearing date the 17th of March, 1349, from Brothers Roger de Honitone and William de Tregawythan of Bodmin Priory to the bishop informing him of the death of all and every their brethren and fellow canons from the plague, and petitioning him to appoint a new prior over them, now left orphans. The bishop promptly complied with the request, and Brother Ouger Bante, a canon professed, of Launceston Priory, was inducted in March, or April, of the same year. Other evidence of the confusion and havoc wrought by this plague may be found in the list of prebendaries given. Two other documents preserved in his register are very eloquent. On the 20th of September, 1349, Clement VI granted the bishop of Exeter faculties of dispensing with the illegitimacy of fifty persons, and the minority of one hundred others, that they might be ordained.

For two years or more Parliament and the Law Courts were closed, and in many places the Manor Courts never met; corn rotted in the fields for there was none to gather it in; and when England began to recover from the blow, labour was so scarce and costly (for the Statute of Labourers did little more than drive skilled labour elsewhere) that the cultivation of corn was largely replaced by sheep rearing.

of men, and, therefore, desired to increase their stipends and to augment their number. The college was to enter into possession of the same (reserving a sufficient portion for the vicar), after the cession or death of the rector, Sir Reginald de Sancto Austolo (1). Two priests, on the nomination of Sir John de Beaupre, were to be received into the Collegiate church over and above the accustomed number, and were to be known as Beaupre's "priests." They were to celebrate masses for the well-being of Sir John and Margaret his wife during life and after their death for their souls and those of their relatives, ancestors and heirs for ever, receiving yearly of the fruits of St. Just, divided equally between them, the sum of £8 13s. 4d. sterling. These priests were to take the customary oath of obedience to the provost and his successors, on their admission. The thirteen vicars, one of whom was to be nominated by the provost, weekly, to say mass for the welfare of Sir John, his wife, &c. (as above), were to receive of the fruits of St. Just, the sum of £4 6s. 8d. sterling, yearly, amongst them. Also the said vicars were every day in the year, by one of themselves, to celebrate one mass of the day or of requiem for the welfare of the bishop, Sir Richard de Gomersale, then provost, Masters

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Another interesting result of the scarcity of labour, especially skilled labour, was to encourage a style of architecture which laid less tax on the inventive intellect, and was more utilitarian, than the free and graceful styles that had hitherto prevailed, and so we got to the style known generally as "Perpendicular," which has its merits and beauty, but does not appeal to the imagination to the same extent as does the work of the early part of the 14th century.

But one of the greatest results of this terrible plague was the separation of the Church from the people. The severance had already commenced when the clergy hung back from the new spirit that had begun to animate science, but it was only after the Black Plague that we find the Church altogether out of sympathy with popular movements. Moreover, for a time the clergy abandoned the reformation which they had been introducing in church and religion; they ceased to progress and became out of sympathy with the times in which they lived.

(1) The college had to wait eleven years before they enjoyed the profits of St. Just, as Sir Reginald did not cede or die until 1366. He held a prebend in the college (see List below.)

Stephen Penpel, William de Heighe, William de Carslake, Sir John de Aldestowe, and William Tregony during life, and for their souls and for the soul of Master John de Stoke, a former canon of Glasney, their relatives, friends, and benefactors and all the faithful departed ; and they were to receive of the said fruits, in addition to their portion above-named, £4 6s. 8d. every year to be divided equally amongst them. Also, from the time of obtaining possession of St. Just, there were to be two clerks of the second form (1) in augmentation of the number of the ministers of the said collegiate church, who were to be called "Beaupre's Clerks" and to serve God and the church according to their degree in the day and night offices.

These clerks were to receive yearly out of the said fruits, 69s. 4d., payable at the rate of 8d. each weekly. Also two choristers to be called "Beaupre's choristers," who were to receive every week 4d. each, and one of them was to serve the priests in the celebration of the above-named masses. The provost and college were to pay, yearly, for the obit of Stephen Haym, a former canon, the sum of eight shillings heretofore payable out of the episcopal manor of Penryn (2). Also the provost and college were on the day of St. Francis to cause a mass to be sung (*cum nota*) for the welfare of Sir John de Beaupre and Margaret his wife during life and for their souls after death, and should pay eight shillings as was customary at the obits of the canons. Then the bishop lays down minute directions as to the nature and times of the services to be

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(1) The Sarum *Consuetudines* provide—"Next to the chief person on the right side, let priests and other clerks be ranged, who as their ages and characters demand are admitted on tolerance (*ex dispensacione*) in the upper row of stalls. Next them, towards the east, let other minor clerks stand, and be styled 'clerks of the second form.' If there are any boys in the choir, let them be set to stand on the floor of the church and be styled 'clerks of the first form.' And the other side of the choir in like manner." By the statutes of Exeter Cathedral none could become a clerk of the second form under the age of 18 years.

(2) See under Stephen Haym in the list of Canons below, where the 8s. appears to be otherwise charged.

performed by "Beaupre's" priests, and by the vicar to be deputed weekly by the provost, in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in the aisle to be named "Beaupre's." The said priests and clerks were to share in the distributions at obits along with the vicars and clerks of the college. Within eight days of the cession or death of the said priests or any of them, the provost was to give notice thereof to Sir John, or his heirs, at their manor of Dygombrid (Degembris, in St. Newlyn); and, if they failed to nominate a successor within forty days, the provost and college were to nominate; and, if the college failed for another forty days, the right was to lapse to the bishop and his successors. Sir John Beaupre was to find for his two priests, in the first instance, the books, a chalice, vestments, towels, and other requisites for masses and matins, and to erect suitable houses for them at Glasney, but afterwards these burdens were to be met by the college out of the fruits of St. Just for ever. The sacristan of Glasney for the time being was to find bread, wine, and lights for the masses, and to receive 4s. 3d. yearly out of the said fruits to meet the cost thereof. If there should be any residue it was to be divided in the customary manner among the resident canons. This interesting document (which we have given almost in full) received the approval of the dean and chapter of Exeter on the same day, and was sealed by Sir John Beaupre at his manor of Lanestly [i. e., Gulval] on the 1st of May in the same year.<sup>(1)</sup> The patent for this grant had been issued three years before this (26 Edw. III, pt. 3, m. 21). On 18 October, 1354, Bishop Grandisson addressed a very interesting letter to the dean and chapter of Exeter, urging them to a more regular observance of the statutes and other matters. The whole letter is worth study, but we can only extract what is relevant to Glasney. The bishop desired that the church of

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(1) The names of some of the chaplains of the chantry of Beaupre are preserved (see the list of prebendaries, &c., below.)



St. Just (1) should be united to the collegiate church of St. Thomas in order to secure for it a more adequate endowment. On the 29th of the same month the dean and chapter replied, promising obedience generally, and consenting to the proposed union of St. Just with Glasney, while they left it to the bishop to provide for the indemnity of the church of Exeter.

I regret to say that I am unable to throw any light on the statement in Buller's history of this parish (p. 41) that the manor of Lafrouda belonged to Glasney College before the appropriation of the benefice. Buller gives no authority for his statement, and I have not succeeded in finding any. The taxation of this vicarage I do not trace in the Register, but there is an abstract of it in the cartulary. No date is given, but the mention of John [de Grandisson] as bishop and Sir John Carbous as vicar, enables us to fix the date as between 1366, when the latter was admitted, and 1393, when his successor John Clark exchanged this vicarage for that of Lelant. By this taxation is assigned to the vicar and his successors all the *altalage* of the church, including in that term, amongst other things, the tithe of hay throughout the parish, of flax, hemp, fish, and all other small tithes. The vicars were to have all the buildings, i.e. the rectory-house and the farm (and other) buildings belonging to the church with the yards and dove-cote near, but reserving a right to the provost and chapter to use the said buildings when any of them should require to stay there on the business of the church. They were to have seven acres of land in three crofts near the rectory-house, with an additional three acres for the support of their own households. The vicars at their own costs were to be responsible for the upkeep and repair of the books and other ornaments, the roofing of the chancel, and the glass in the windows. Other extraordinary charges were to be borne by the provost and chapter. The usual power of variation in the terms is reserved to the bishop.

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(1) Here, and in the patent, the church is, by a clerical error, called *Sancte Juste*.

From a valuation, temp. Henry 8 (1), we learn that at that time the provost and canons of this church were worth yearly in garb tithes, obventions, and other emoluments attached to the rectory of the parish of Gwinear, £22. I have quite failed to trace any other evidence of the college having the rectory or any interest in Gwinear. From 1314 to the present day the great tithes of Gwinear have been in the possession of Exeter College, Oxford, and the compiler of the valuation has no doubt made a clerical mistake.

Many and varied were the other gifts from time to time made to the college, and generally in return for masses for the soul of the donor or of those in whom he was interested. By deed dated at Penryn on the 11th of November, 1315, William de Mulleborne, clerk, granted "to God and the Blessed Mary, to the Blessed Thomas, Martyr and Archbishop (*Pontifex*), and to the vicars of Glasney a quarter of an acre of land in Penryn lying between the tenement formerly of Jordan Lowys of that town on the north, the tenement of the portioners of the church of Mynstre (Manaccan) on the south, the land of Master Walter of Bodmin, canon of Glasney, on the west, and St. Thomas' Street (*vicum Beati Thome de Penryn*) on the east", to hold to the vicars and their successors in frankalmoign, the said vicars being in return bound to pay eight shillings yearly at the obits of Bishop Walter and the said William de Mulleborne, when they should respectively be dead; the said eight shillings to be expended on Divine service, and in the distribution of bread to the poor, in the manner customary at Glasney on the death of a canon. During the bishop's life they were to do the like service and make the like distribution, with mass of the Holy Ghost, for the bishop and the said William, unless the said William should die, when in the said mass a memorial was to be said for his soul as for a deceased priest. On the 12th of November in the

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(1) Exchequer Q. R. Lay Subsidies, Cornwall <sup>87</sup>, printed in the Journal of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall, vol. 9. <sup>122</sup>

following year (1), King Edward confirmed the grant, the clerk who engrossed the confirmation managing to make a sad muddle of its recital. Sir William de Mulleborne was doubtless the same as the rector of Ruan Lanyhorne who, in 1310, acted as coadjutor to Walter de Menecudel, rector of St. Illogan (also a canon of Glasney), and who held other preferments in Cornwall.

Stephen de Hal, of Penryn, and Marguria his wife granted three shillings in silver of yearly rent to be paid to the perpetual vicars and chaplains by way of pension on the first of March in every year secured on a messuage in Penryn burgh; procuring the seal of the official of the peculiar jurisdiction of Penryn, and sealing with his consent. Dated at Penryn on the morrow of St. Katherine (November 26), 1336.

William, son of Roger de Bodwey, granted a pension of eight shillings yearly to be paid on the 26th of October, and secured on a messuage in Penryn burgh. Dated on Sunday, the Assumption of the B. V. M. (August 15th), 1349.

John Rous of Penryn and Constance his wife granted eight shillings yearly rent. Dated at Penryn, 27 October, 1356.

It will be gathered from other parts of this book that eight shillings was the sum usually expended at an obit, and it was doubtless to secure this that this gift was made. It was certainly with the same object that, after the death of her husband, John Rous, named above, his widow, Constance, by deed dated at Penryn 5 October, 1377, granted four shillings yearly rent out of a tenement in Penryn, situate between the church of St. Mary, Penryn, (2) and the tenement of Richard Beauchamp, for a yearly obit to be celebrated for her soul on the feast of All Saints. Amongst other witnesses to this deed is Odo Brasigonha, who also attests the execution of a deed

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(1) Pat. Roll. 10 Edw. II, pt. 1., m. 9.

(2) I have not succeeded in locating this. The Town Hall probably occupies the site of the manor church of St. Thomas. But note "Our Lady Street" in the map.

dated at Penryn, 9 July, 1380 (1), by which Walter Myn [Vicar of St. Gluvias] and John Trevyda grant to the chapter of Glasney eight shillings yearly rent out of three messuages in Penryn.

This same Odo Brasigonha had, himself, by deed of 14 June, 1369, granted eight shillings yearly rent, also out of a messuage in Penryn.

One of the early benefactors of the College was one of its canons, Benedict Arundelle, who by deed dated at Glasney 21 January, 1321 (and witnessed by three other canons and a chaplain) quit-claims to the church of Glasney a messuage and land in Polventen, in return for which the College is to find 6s. 8d. at each celebration of the anniversary of the donor, namely the 11th of July, and, after payment of the canons, vicars, and other ministers present at the mass, the residue was to be given to the poor in bread (2).

Bishop Grandisson, by his will dated 8 September, 1368, bequeathed to Glasney twenty marks for the new work (on the buildings) there, and to every canon, being in residence, half a mark, and to every priest-vicar forty pence "that he may pray for my soul" (3).

The object of at any rate most of these gifts being to secure obit services, I here append a kalendar of the obits together with the rules for celebrations by the provost, both of which I take from the cartulary.

The provost was to celebrate on the feasts of Christmas, St. Thomas the Martyr, the Epiphany, the Purification of the

(1) Monday after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 4 Ric. II.

(2) This is doubtless the same tenement that is referred to in a deed dated in the chapter-house at Glasney, 9 March, 1340, (Thursday after the Feast of St. David, Bishop and Confessor), by which the provost and chapter alienated to Stephen de Reswaltes, perpetual vicar of Behedlan [St. Gluvias], a messuage and all their lands of Polventen, enclosed and unenclosed, for the term of his life, but without the right to assign; he paying therefor yearly ten shillings.

(3) There is a copy of this will in vol. 3 of Preb. Hingeston-Randolph's edition of Bishop Grandisson's Register.

B. V. M., the Annunciation of the B. V. M., the Dedication of the Church to Saint Thomas, Easter, the Ascension of our Lord, Pentecost, Trinity, Corpus Christi, the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, the Translation of the reliques of St. Thomas, the Assumption and Nativity of the B. V. M., and All Saints. Also on certain other days, viz. the first Sunday in Advent, Palm-Sunday, Ash Wednesday, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Saturday the Eve of Pentecost. The provost was also to celebrate the obit of the Founder on Saint James' Eve.

#### KALENDAR.

- January 13 Obit of Joan, who was wife of Otho Kylligrew.  
           15 „ Otho Trevarthyan, knt.  
           17 „ Walter de Bodmin, canon & founder.  
 February 1 „ Geoffrey Carew [Caroek in MS.], canon & sacristan.  
           4 „ William Cullyng, canon & provost.  
           12 „ Roland Podiforde, canon & founder.  
           14 „ Walter de Tremur, canon & founder.  
 March 4 obits of Sir Thomas de Treveythenek (1) and Roger de Blacolnesle.  
           5 obit of William Somerford, canon & priest.  
 April 15 „ Roger de St. Constantine, canon & founder.  
           25 „ Henry de Bolleghe, canon & founder.  
           30 „ Master William Noe, canon & priest.  
 May 7 „ Robert Dracus, canon & priest.  
           27 obits of Henry Brasygonha and Juliana his wife; and John Dawbrun and Meroda Soorre (2).  
 June 10 obit of Walter de Fermesham, the first provost (3).

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(1) Possibly intended for Trevenethek, *hodie* Trenethick, the home of the Seneschalls.

(2) Probably one of the family of Soor, or Le Sor, of Talverne, Philleigh.

(3) He appears to have been the third actual holder of that office, but the first legal holder of the office. See p. 23 (*note*).

|         |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | 23 | obit of William de St. Just, canon and founder.                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| July    | 11 | obits of Benedict de Arundel, canon and sacristan,<br>and John Arundel and his heirs.                                                                                                                                                                   |
|         | 15 | obit of John de Grandisson, bp. of Exeter.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|         | 24 | „ Walter, bishop of Exeter, founder of the<br>collegiate church of Glasney.                                                                                                                                                                             |
|         | 25 | „ Saint James the Apostle.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|         | 27 | „ The Seven Sleepers.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| August  | 9  | „ William de Bodrigan, canon and priest, and<br>Ralph Arundel, canon and sacristan.                                                                                                                                                                     |
|         | 22 | „ Paine ( <i>Paganus</i> ) de Leskerryt, canon and<br>founder.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|         | 24 | „ John de Beaupre and Margaret his wife (1).                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Sept.   | 6  | „ Otho de Bodrigan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|         | 30 | „ Durrant ( <i>Durandus</i> ) Heym, canon and<br>founder.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| October | 3  | „ Peter, bishop of Exeter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|         | 15 | „ Walter de Stapeldon, bp. of Exeter, and<br>William Milborne.                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|         | 16 | „ Saint Michael in Monte Tumba.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|         | 16 | obit of Nicholas de Tregorreke, canon and foun-<br>der.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|         | 26 | „ Robert de Trethelw, first sacristan of Glas-<br>ney.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|         | 27 | „ Richard Vivian, canon and founder.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| Nov.    | 3  | „ John Rous, of Penryn, and Constance his<br>wife.                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Dec.    | 5  | „ Thomas Gwynow, who gave £10 to the pro-<br>vost and chapter to celebrate the<br>obits of himself and of one Ralph, for<br>twenty years after their death, and to<br>distribute yearly on the day of the said<br>obit ten shillings amongst the canons |

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(1) According to William of Worcester, John Beaupre was included, under date 1369, in the obit kalendar of the Franciscan friars of Bodmin.

and other ministers of the church present at the exequies and mass, according to their degree.

Dec. 12 obit of Roger de Ponte, sacristan.

One of the legacies in Bishop Brantyngham's will, dated 13 December, 1393, is of his red (*rubium*) vestment, with the copes and other parts of the suit, to the collegiate church of St. Thomas, Glasney.

By will dated 1430 (Chicheley's Regr. at Lambeth, vol. I. fol. 435) Martin Archdeacon (or L'Erchdekene), canon of the cathedral church of Exeter, amongst other gifts to Cornish churches, as St. Mawgan, &c., leaves his concordances to the church of St. Thomas of Glasney.

By his will, dated 6 April, 1476 (proved copy in possession of Mr. Enys, of Enys), Thomas Enys, amongst other bequests, gave two pence to St. Thomas the Martyr, of Glasneyth, and a similar sum to Mary the Virgin in the chapel of Penrynburgh. He bequeathed also two pence to St. Mary Magdalen of Cosaweys, and to the high altar of the parish church of St. Gluvias "for my tithes and obligations withheld and forgotten, 6d." The seal attached appears to be that of the official-peculiar. John Enys, by his will dated in 1510, gave to the image of St. Gluvias 20d. and to the plate there 6d.; to the image of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Glasneth, 12d.; to the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen of Cosawys, 6d., and to the chapel of the Blessed Mary at Penryn 12d., and to the plate there 20d.

By his will, dated 8 August 1415, (proved 30 March, 1416) Hugh de Hyckelyng, precentor of Exeter, left forty shillings to the fabric of the collegiate church of Glasney (of which he had been canon), and in 1500 Sir Thomas Killigrew left by will one hundred marks (£66 13s. 4d.) for restoring the church.

The fabric of Glasney seems to have been a constant source of trouble. As we have already seen, no less than £13 6s. 8d. (about £260 in our money) a year was in 1316 assigned to its expense. In about a hundred years from its foundation

the church was in course of reconstruction ; in 1379 Wm. Carslake, one of the canons, bequeathed twenty pounds to the new work on the church (*nove fabrice ecclesie*), and a gift similarly expressed occurs in Bishop Grandisson's will, already referred to ; in 1404 the choir was newly vaulted and other repairs executed, in accordance with the bishop's order after his visitation of 1400.

On 10 May, 1445, Bishop Lacy issued a commission to the provost in which he complains of the condition into which the fabric had been allowed to fall, and that part of it was still unfinished. He especially complains that the choir boys, who had been accustomed to occupy a particular chamber in the vicar's quarters, had been deprived of their room owing to the neglect of the repairs, and were compelled to lodge in the town. On inquiry the bishop had ascertained that the twenty six shillings payable yearly by each of the eleven prebendaries by ancient custom towards the fabric were not regularly paid, and, moreover, that the stewards were in the habit of mixing the moneys of the college with their private money, and of misusing it. He accordingly ordered the provision of a proper chest with two locks to be kept in the treasury, in which these moneys were to be kept, and a strict account was to be taken of all arrears and other sums of money due to the college, and payment enforced under pain of the greater excommunication.

In 1542, Bishop Vesey wrote to the provost and canons that, on visiting the college in 1540, he had found it in very bad condition, especially the woodwork and the lead and timber of the roofs, and in serious danger of falling into ruin, and had ordered immediate repair. The burden of cost, which the bishop estimated at not less than forty pounds (about £800 of our money), was too great for the college to bear, and he relaxed the obligation of residence, so that the canons might have opportunities to collect the necessary funds. We may assume that it was well repaired, for Leland describes it as "wel walled and dyked defensible" and as "strongly wallid and castellid, having three strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creke." A map of Henry the 8th's time, which is here reproduced, shows the guns.



The statutes promulgated by Bishop Bronescombe for Glasney do not appear to be preserved at Exeter. They are to be found, however, in the cartulary already referred to. They are based on the statutes of the Exeter Chapter and were largely in the "common form." They are undated, but, being addressed to Master Henry de Bolleghe during a vacancy in the provostship, we may probably date them after March, 1276, at which date he had resigned his office and had been requested by the bishop to act until a successor was appointed. It is sufficient to summarise these statutes here.

1. The Divine office for the day and night to be reverently celebrated, without murmur, in the church of Glasney.

2. Canons and inferior clerks to show due reverence to their seniors, on pain of standing before the crucifix without the choir for a whole day and the night following, or longer, if the provost and chapter thought the offence deserved it.

3. All obits and perpetual anniversaries to be celebrated in accordance with the terms of their institution; and written record to be kept of institution, endowments, &c. One canon and one vicar to be appointed as stewards of the obits.

4. The priests nominated for the perpetual anniversaries, &c., to attend in the choir and keep the canonical hours on pain of suspension and loss of a fortnight's stipend, the same to be converted to the use of the vicars; the provost, with the advice of the stewards of obits, supplying their place.

5. The more weighty business of the College, such as letting farms, presenting to benefices, &c., to be transacted by the canons in chapter, after notice.

6. The canons were forbidden to impede the vicars in the execution of their duties by employment on any household service, under canonical penalty.

7. Two sufficient principal clerks were to be constituted proctors, and to have two inferiors under them; part of their duties being to keep order and silence in the church as ordered by the Council of Lyons [held A.D. 1245].

8. The church was not to be used in future as a place for transacting business (as ordered by the same council.)

9. All detractors and sowers of hatred amongst the Brothers, who incited to schism, provoked hatred, and banished charity, were forbidden to remain in the church on pain of excommunication and, if necessary, were to be forcibly ejected by the provost.

10. No canon was to receive more than one farm from the chapter ; other farms to be granted to the canons, having no farm, who offer most and have made due residence.

11. Farmers who shall fail to pay their whole rent punctually into the exchequer, by the hands of the steward, were liable to be deprived of their farms ; such punishment, nevertheless, being subject to the bishop's discretion.

12. Being zealous for the honour of the Church (as bounden) the bishop ordered that no canon, vicar, or other of the said priests should, in a secular habit, enter the ambit of the choir, or pass through it, or tarry therein, after the ringing of the bell for the mass of the Blessed Virgin, on pain of losing the upper garment which he happened to be wearing ; the same to be converted to the use of the proctor and the boys of the choir.

13. Reservation to the bishop of the punishment for all offences against the statutes, together with the right of interpretation, supplement, diminution, and other change.

Then the forms of the oaths are given, the following being that of the provost.

I, B. de A. provost of the church of the Blessed Mary of Glasney, from this time forward, in whatever state I shall be, will, to the utmost of my power, restore and re-establish in conformity with their ancient state long used and approved, the rights, liberties, and customs of the said church, by whomsoever and under whatsoever colour or pretence changed, and, so restored and re-established, as far as the laws permit, I will guard and defend them with all my strength ; and I will be faithful to the

church and to the canons, all and every, past, present, and to be. The secrets of the chapter, to the damage thereof, or of any member thereof, I will not reveal. So help me God and these holy Gospels (1).

The oath of the Canons, in nearly identical terms, will be found in the facsimile.

#### OATH OF THE VICARS.

I, R. from this time forward will yield canonical obedience and reverence to the provost of the church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Glasney, and I will be faithful to the church. The secrets of the chapter, to the damage of any member thereof, I will not reveal. I will faithfully hold blameless my lord [*i.e.*, the canon employing him] by the due observance of the canonical hours, and I will be faithful to him in all things. Nor will I withdraw from this service without honourable warning of the provost for half a year before my withdrawal, unless it shall chance that I be promoted to a perpetual benefice. So help me God and these holy Gospels.

#### OATH OF THE CHAPLAINS.

I, N., [*as in the oath of the vicars, down to "benefice," then*] The statutes relating to my office I will faithfully fulfil. The rights, liberties, and customs of the said church I will with all my strength guard and defend. So help me God and these holy [Gospels.]

On account of abuses connected with letting farms it was decreed that a farm should not be intrusted to any canon, unless in residence. One farm only was to be assigned to one canon, unless any should voluntarily renounce his farm, in which case the fruits of the farm were to be divided amongst the Brothers (2). An undated document of 1273, quoted in the cartulary, provides

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(1) See facsimile of the cartulary on the opposite page, where the alteration of the name of the church from that of St. Thomas to St. Mary is conspicuous in three places.

(2) On 22 Dec., 1336, Master John de Stoke, canon, received episcopal license to sublet his farm to some suitable person by the year (Grandisson, p. 835).

that whoever received a farm from the chapter should, if he wished, retain it for life, provided he paid his rent. Terms were to commence on the morrow of Michaelmas-day, and all rents to be paid quarterly to the steward of the chapter, or his deputy. If the farmer did not satisfy the chapter at any quarter-day, he should immediately forfeit his farm, with all its appurtenances and all improvements which he might have made; the provost and chapter to dispose of the same as they willed. The canons were called together to confirm this arrangement on 17 April, 1273, and amongst others who attended were Master Henry de Boleghe, canon; Sir Roger de St. Constantine, second of the first [founders]; Walter Peverell, third of the first [founders], who gave the church of St. Feock to the church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Glasney; Robert Fitz-Robert, Walter de Fermesham, Nicholas de Tregorecke, Walter de Tremur, and Master William de St. Just.

Every canon, on a vacancy, was to appoint his vicar to fill the place within a month, failing which the provost was to appoint (1).

The statutes for Glasney College are followed in the cartulary by the statutes of Exeter Cathedral, which, however, it is needless to repeat here.

It will be noticed that in these statutes a considerable degree of power is reserved to the bishop, and in many cases we find him exercising such powers. Writing from Lawhitton on 14 October, 1328, Bishop Grandisson issued his mandate for a visitation as well of the church of Glasney as of the college, on Monday, the Vigil of All Saints next ensuing, "in the same form as that addressed to the precentor of Crediton for a visitation there." On reference to this we find that all canons, vicars, and ministers were to be cited to appear before the bishop or his vicegerent, in the chapter-house, and take the oath of obedience, and, moreover, exhibit their titles to their canonries

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(1) On 7 August, 1410, William Tregos, a canon, having neglected to appoint a vicar, the bishop collated, by lapse, John Godegrave, subdeacon.

and prebends, and give such faithful evidence as should be demanded of them. The visitation was duly made and was doubtless responsible for the orders which we proceed to note.

An undated order addressed by the bishop to the provost and chapter of Glasney refers to the recent visitation on 5 November, 1327, [a clerical error for 1328], and to the questions that had arisen as to the method of determining the seniority of the respective canons, and the bishop lays down rules for this purpose.

On 24 October, 1329, the bishop, referring to an action pending in the court of Exeter, in which Sir Reginald Champenoun (*de Campo Arnulphi*) was plaintiff and Master Benedict de Arundelle, defendant, and having learnt that, during the pendency of the suit, another farm, that of the church of St. Budock, had fallen in hand, and that the provost and chapter of Glasney were intending to assign it to the said Sir Reginald with an intimation that, unless he accepted, he would be precluded from receiving any other that should in the future be vacant; in order to prevent prejudice to his suit or captious assignment, ordained that the church of St. Budock and its custody should be temporarily assigned to one of the canons, without prejudice to the rights of either party to the suit, until the same should be settled by a declaration whether Sir Reginald was entitled to the farm in dispute or to another.

On 10 April, 1348, Bishop Grandisson wrote to the provost and canons, reminding them that Bishop Bronescombe had ordained that, as far as possible, the government of their College was to be the same as that of Exeter, to which it was in the relation of a daughter to her mother, and he accordingly ordered that, without license from their superior, granted for lawful or reasonable cause, the resident canons should (on their obedience and under pain of the greater excommunication) be personally present at the day and night hours, and sustain the dignity and duties of their church, as is expressly provided by the statutes of the church of Exeter. He, moreover, forbade them, on their obedience, from that time forth to

admit any canon to residence unless he were in priest's orders. An undated document, quoted in the cartulary (and from its position therein apparently of earlier date than the last), is to the effect that the first term of residence of the canons begins on the morrow of St. Michael and terminates on the eve of St. Silvester (*i.e.* the 30th of September to the 30th of December); that the second begins on the Feast of St. Silvester and terminates on the last day of March; while the third begins on the first of April and ends on the Octave of St. John Baptist (1 July); and the fourth begins on the morrow of that octave and terminates on Michaelmas day. No day was to be counted to a canon for residence unless he were present at the morning or greater mass, or partook of the principal meal in the refectory; but the first day of his coming was to be counted at whatever hour he might arrive. And there were required in each quarter of the year forty six days of residence.

The regulation as to canons admitted to residence being in priest's orders was never relaxed except by dispensation; and the same rule held good as to vicars; for instance Robert de Tratherap, although only an accolite, received dispensation from the bishop on the 3rd of September, 1338, to enable him to hold the office of vicar of Glasney, at the request of the college; but the bishop explains that the concession was exceptional and must not be treated as a precedent.

Trespasses on the park at Penryn seem to have been a constant source of offence. In June, 1311, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued touching the persons who had broken into and hunted in the parks of Walter, bishop of Exeter, at Pouton and Lanner, and in his free warrens at Pouton, Kaergaul, Penryn, Tregaer, (1) St. Germans and Lawynton (Lawhitton), and had assaulted his men and servants at various places in the county (2).

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(1) In St. Gerrans. The manor of Tregaer has outlying members in Ruan-lanihorn, Philleigh, and St. Just (in Roseland).

(2) Pat. Roll. 4 Edw. II., pt. 2. m. 5d; 5 Edw. II., pt. 1. mm. 24 and 23d.



and of our steward, to the grave danger of their own souls and the prejudice and contempt of ourselves ; shewing a pernicious example to others ; by reason of which without doubt all and singular these malefactors have *ipso facto* to their damnation incurred the sentence of the greater excommunication, by the Holy Fathers in such case decreed. We, therefore, desiring to proceed, with utter hatred of their deeds, against all and singular the authors of so detestable a crime and those who shared in it and favoured it, require of you, on your obedience, that on all Sundays, feasts, and vigils, until the morrow of Palm Sunday, and from then on all Sundays, feasts, and vigils until the Octave of Easter, in the said collegiate church of Glasney and elsewhere as shall be deemed expedient, during the solemnities of the mass, the multitude of the parishioners standing by, and the cross being set up, with sounding of bells, and with candles lighted and then extinguished, you shall publicly pronounce all and every the authors, favourers, abettors, and advisers of the said offence excommunicate ; not desisting from such denunciation until you shall receive other orders from us ; specially reserving to ourselves the right of absolving these excommunicated malefactors " (1). He proceeds to order the provost to make diligent inquiry with a view to ascertain who the offenders were, and to make a return within the quinzaine of Easter of what he had done.

The bishops and their officers had doubtless to watch institutions such as Glasney pretty carefully. Amongst other laxities of which we have record was that of acting plays in the churches during the Christmas holidays and on certain Saints' days (2). To prevent such abuses, Bishop Grandisson on

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(1) The strong language of this document must not mislead readers into supposing that the offence was really very great. People in the Middle Ages were given to the use of such language, and "Sons of Perdition," "Sons of Belial," and such like phrases are of common occurrence in similar documents.

(2) The history of the relations of the Church with the Stage is full of interest. St. Chrysostom (ob. A.D. 407?) was very hard on the theatre and



10 December, 1360, issued a prohibition, addressed to the warden and chapter of Ottery, to the dean, precentor, and chancellor of Exeter cathedral, to the precentor and chapter of the collegiate church of Crediton, and to the provost and chapter

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all that belonged to it, and inveighed warmly against those who frequented it, and it is evident from his detailed descriptions that he had seen all there was to be seen. Certainly his description of the stage in his time justifies his condemnation. St. Thomas Aquinas (ob. A.D. 1274), on the other hand, took a calmer view and, while wishing for a reformation in the lives of some of the players, yet saw nothing inherently wrong in play acting, which he regarded as a means of enlightenment and instruction. The Council of Avignon in 1209 prohibited the theatrical dances in churches on the vigils of Saints' days; the Council of Lyons in 1245 forbade all sports, dancing, &c. in church or churchyard, and the prohibition is referred to and enforced in most of the diocesan synods held soon afterwards. The Council of Bourges also in 1286 condemned all dancing in church or churchyard. At Bp. Quivil's synod held at Exeter in 1287 (the statutes of which were largely based on those of the Council of Lyons), it was provided (amongst other things)—"Let not secular pleas be held in church yards," and "We strictly enjoin on the parish clergy that they publicly proclaim in their churches that no one presume to carry on combats, dances, or other improper sports in the churchyards, especially on the eves of the feasts of Saints; or stage plays or farces, by which the honour of the churches is defiled and sacred ordinances despised." The morris-dance so frequent in the Middle Ages was the direct descendant of such dances as that in which the emotional Latins indulged in the great church of St. Sophia on the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders in 1204. The mumming play usually recalled the crusades by a representation of St. George rescuing a Christian maiden from the Turks, and at the cry of victory the crowd broke into a morris (i.e. Moorish) dance to typify their joy at the event. As its origin was forgotten, the dance degenerated till it became a vicious romp. So, too, with the plays in the churches, their origin was simple and pious. Many good ritualists are angry if you speak of the church service as a *drama*, yet such it is, though many of the clergy, by their dismal meaningless manner of conducting it, do what they can to obscure the fact. A properly arranged service is a drama in its highest sense—a portraiture of what is holy impressed at once on mind and sense by music, dress, and action. In the Middle Ages on Good Friday the crucifix in the church was solemnly removed, and laid beneath the altar or in the "sepulchre," such as may still be seen, for example, at Holcombe Burnell in Devonshire and at Stratton in Cornwall (circa 1540), where it was watched till Easter Day, when it was raised again with a bright and meaning ceremony. Just before the *Te Deum* at matins, the clergy walked in procession to the high altar, where two singing men, representing St. Peter and St. John, and three altos, representing the three Maries, sang words prepared for them. From this grew the Passion-play, just as the Nativity-play had its

of Glasney, forbidding, under pain of excommunication, such unseemly and improper pastimes. Each of them replied undertaking to put a stop to the abuse, and to transcribe his lordship's mandate in their missals, and in the other books most generally

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origin in a ceremony where parts were assigned to the angels, the wise men, the shepherds and Herod. As they grew in importance, and scenic effects were sought for, they gradually fell into the hands of the trade guilds instead of the clergy. But they were still often allowed to be acted in the naves of churches, where, indeed, lax authorities occasionally even allowed the performance of entirely secular dramas. The *naves* of churches were in the Middle Ages used for many purposes. For example, the storing of such things as wool therein was common, and in the neighbouring county of Devon we find the parishioners of St. Mary Church complaining to the Exeter chapter, at their visitation in 1301, "that the vicar causes his malt to be prepared in the church, and stores up his wheat and other things there. And hence his labourers, coming in and going out, open the door, and the wind, in stormy times, gets into the church, and often blows off portions of the roof." Henry VIII. took quite a modern view of the respect due to the church and endeavoured to stop the abuse, but not altogether with success. The 88th canon of the Church of England (1603), under the heading "Churches not to be profaned" now provides that "The churchwardens or questmen, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, church-ales, drinkings, temporal courts or leets, lay-juries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapels, or churchyard." On the continent there are still, in many places, dramas and dances in church, as in the cathedral of Seville on the feasts of the Immaculate Conception, and of Corpus Christi, and on the last three days of the carnival. Any Cornishman who compares the Miracle plays of his county that have come down to us with those of most other places will be gratified to find that they are for the most part free from the gross profanity and reckless indecency that makes so many of the English and Continental plays of the same date such unpleasant reading. In 1352 Bp Grandisson prohibited the intended performance of an objectionable play in the theatre at Exeter. Although not really connected with my subject I cannot help quoting here an incident recorded in Gosson's "School of Abuse" (1579) "As strange an accident happened to a company of the same quality [actors] some twelve years ago, or not so much, who playing late in the night at a place called Perin, in Cornwall, certaine Spaniards were landed the same night, unexpected and undiscovered, with intent to take the towne, spoyle and burne it; when suddenly even upon their entrance, the players (ignorant as the towne's men of any such attempt) presenting a battle on the stage, with their drums and trumpets strooke up a lowde alarme; which the enemy hearing, and fearing they were discovered, amazedly retired, made some few idle shots in a bravado, and so in a hurly-burly fled disorderly to their boats. At the report of this tumult, the towne's men were immediately armed, and pursued them to the sea."

used in the services, as ordered by him (1).

On the whole the conduct of the canons and others seems to have been generally good. In a body of men many of whom lived together much like soldiers in a barrack there must inevitably have been occasional lapses. On 29 March, 1379, we find a commission issued to the official-peculiar in Cornwall and Sir Geoffrey Carowe, sacristan of Glasney, to inquire into and correct the crimes, excesses, and negligences of the canons, vicars, and other residents : and to remove from office those who wilfully neglected their duties. In January, 1387, we find a more serious state of things existing. In a commission dated the 26th of that month, issued to Richard Colshulle, canon of Glasney, and the official-peculiar, Bishop Brantyngham, tells them that after his visitation he had tried ineffectually to amend the grave excesses and offences of the canons and other ministers that he had discovered, but had been informed that they were still leading dissolute lives, even harbouring women of doubtful character in their houses. The commissioners were carefully to inquire and report. The bishop again visited them officially, 6 August, 1387, when he found that five hundred marks belonging to the college treasury, as well as ornaments, vestments, and other goods which had been given or bequeathed to the church, had been dispersed, and were in the hands of those whose names and persons were alike unknown.

On 4 September, 1400, Bishop Edmund [Stafford] visited Glasney officially and found many things requiring correction, as certified by him under his seal at Crediton, on the 24th of the same month. He ordered, (1).—That all vicars and inferior ministers found guilty of neglect or irreverence in saying the Divine offices should be punished by the provost, or (in his absence) by the sacristan, in open chapter, not in their chambers or privately. (2).—That no canon should hinder any vicar

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(1). This was a frequent custom. Compare the entries of *manumissions of sorfs* in the well-known "Bodmin Gospels" now in the British Museum. They are printed by Haddan and Stubbs, *Councils*, vol. 1, p. 676.

from doing his proper duty by imposing upon him any domestic service, under penalties to be inflicted on the canon so offending and on the vicar complying ; and, whereas the bishop had ascertained that, through the laxity of the provost, the vicars, who were all bound to be present at the day and night hours, and consequently to reside, and other inferior ministers, had been suffered to absent themselves and scandalously neglect their duties, he laid down strict rules as to granting leave of absence, providing that they should not be absent at all without leave granted by the provost or his deputy on sufficient grounds, and then not for more than a week or a fortnight at a time, or a month in the whole year. Provided that, even then, too many of those belonging to the same side of the choir should not have leave of absence at the same time. (3.)—That the canons, etc , should be present in their proper habit at the Divine offices and at mass, as the statutes required ; the vicars saying their private masses at such times as not to interfere with the recitation of the hours in the choir, which they were themselves bound to attend ; and that none of them, whether in their habits or not, presume to walk about the church, or its precincts, in service time. (4). —That, forasmuch as he only should live of the altar who serves the altar, and as all ecclesiastical benefices are bestowed for the performance of certain duties, and were instituted to that end, the canons in residence should regularly, in succession, week by week, say high mass at the high altar, or, in case of illness or other hindrance, make provision for the same. (5).—That the common seal should be kept securely under three keys, one in charge of the provost (or his locum-tenens), the others of two of the canons ; the said seal never to be used without the assent of the majority of the senior canons. (6).—That the sacristan, by his clerk, should attend carefully to ringing the bells for the services, and to closing the screens, gates and doors of the church, and the gate of the close, in good time, lest damage happen to the church or scandal to its ministers ; that he provide bread and wine pure and not acid, daily, for mass, and cleanse the vessels used at the altar ; the said clerk, in case of negligence herein thrice repeated,

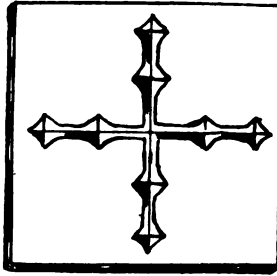
to be dismissed (after a month's notice) by the sacristan, and a successor to be forthwith appointed, or the appointment to lapse to the provost. It had been represented, moreover, to the bishop, at his said visitation, that the church wanted repair, and that it was still incomplete, especially the arches and vaulting of the choir and choir-aisles, and that the sum of twenty-six shillings per annum contributed (according to ancient custom) by all the prebendaries was insufficient for the purpose; but it appeared that all were anxious to help forward the work, and had agreed to devote to it the whole of their stipends for one year, from Michaelmas next ensuing; the stipends of Geoffrey Carow (the sacristan), and John Raff, one of the canons, alone excepted, because they alone of the community enjoyed no benefices outside the college, while the former was bound to perpetual residence and to take the place of the provost in his absence (1), and dispense hospitality; but the said sacristan would be content to receive for the year, instead of his prebend, twenty pounds, in quarterly payments, and the said John Raff was ready to take ten marks, to be paid in like manner. These and other like arrangements made for so good a purpose the bishop approved and sanctioned, and appointed to be receivers Alan Treles, rector of the chantry called "de Ponte," (2) and Thomas Trefuthon, one of the vicars-choral, who were to lay out the money with the advice and help of Edward Dautesey, archdeacon of Cornwall, and Canon Matthew Bodrigi. To all which the provost, &c., promised obedience, 17 May, 1403.

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(1). In 1377 we find the powers of the provost conferred, during his absence, on two of the canons, without any reference to the sacristan (Regr. Brantyngham II., 27b, p. 153), and in 1379 a similar commission was directed to the official-peculiar in Cornwall and the sacristan (Ibid I., 72b, p. 392). The mandate for induction of the provost was usually directed to the sacristan, or to the president of the chapter.

(2). This chantry is sometimes called a "portion" in the registers. The names of such incumbents as I know are recorded at the end of the catalogue of canons. The patrons appear to have been the provost and sacristan for the time being. On 10 Dec., 1444, a commission was issued to the official of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction in Cornwall to inquire as to the patronage of this chantry.

In 1435 (Sept. 9) the provost and chapter made a series of regulations respecting the college accounts. They provide (*inter alia*) that all moneys were to be kept in the same chest as the college seal, that two of the keys of that chest were to be kept by two custodians, and that no canon should be a custodian, if notably indebted to the College (1).



(2)

I propose now to give as full a list as I can of the provosts of this college and shall, for convenience, note some of the recorded events affecting the college under the names of the provosts during whose rule they occurred.

### PROVOSTS 3

*Henry de Bolleghe* (the name is spelt variously in the MSS., e.g. 'Bolleche,' 'Bollec' and 'Bolley') was the first provost. He was at the time of his appointment one of the bishop's clerks, and is stated by the writer of the cartulary to have been a man full of foresight and discretion. He was vicar of Gulval from before 1257 to 1261, and was collated to Grade R., 24 April, 1261; to a prebend in St. Buryan, 29 July, 1264; to the deanery of St. Probus, 22 January, 1269, having already had the custody thereof under a sequestration since the 3rd of that month; he

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(1). From the cartulary.

(2). See *Notes on illustrations* at the beginning of this book.

(3). The provost was always one of the canons—*Canonicus prepositus*, just as till recently the dean of Exeter was one of the twenty four canons there — *primus inter pares*. Who was Master Michael referred to in the following passage from William of Worcester "1264. *Penryn villa prope Falmouth. Ecclesia Collegii, ubi magister Michaelus fuit principalis prepositus canonicorum et vicariorum ibidem, fundata fuit,*" etc?

was collated archdeacon of Totnes, 25 December, 1275, and to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral in 1278; and, on the death of Master John de Esse, he resigned his archdeaconry of Totnes, and was collated, 8 July, 1284, to that of Cornwall, in which capacity he witnessed the endowment of the subdeanery of Exeter on the 15th of the same month. While provost of Glasney (1) he granted to bishop Bronescombe his land of Wodecrofte and the advowson of the church of Buckland Fitz-Walter *alias* West Buckland [de Bokelonde Fil. Walteri, MS.], which he had himself received by the gift of Dame Ermigarde, relict of Sir William de Ponchardon (see an undated deed, printed in Bronescombe's Regr. p. 282). By deed dated at Clyst, 19 January, 1269, being then dean of St Probus, he granted to the bishop and his successors the right of nominating to the prebends of that church, acting for himself, his successors, and his said church.

During de Bolleghe's tenure of office there were some outrages committed against the Church within the parish of St. Allen, and elsewhere in Cornwall. On 29 Dec., 1269, Roger de Valletort granted to Bishop Bronescombe and his successors the manor of Gargaul, with the advowson of the churches of St. Newlyn and St. Allen. A dispute concerning the manor seems to have at once arisen with Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in the course of which violent attacks were made on Master Jordan, archdeacon of Cornwall, and other ecclesiastics, at St. Allen and in the park of Gargaul, their habits being torn and their horses ill-treated. Sir John Beaupre, knight, seneschal of Cornwall, acknowledged his share in the offence. He had not only done injury to the park, but had joined in a conspiracy against the bishop and his church, and, amongst other offences, had authorised the seizure of Master John de Esse, chancellor of the diocese and official-principal, and his detention in gaol. He engaged to make pecuniary recompense and did so, as did also John

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(1). Oliver ("Bishops of Exeter" p. 421) gives a copy of this deed but has miscopied the name as Henry de Bott.

deTreiaoug, Ralph de Dyntone, and William de Cergeaux(*Cyrisaus*, MS.), knights. But there were other offenders whose names could not be ascertained. On 15 Dec., 1274, de Bolleghe, as provost of Glasney, and the official of the archdeacon of Cornwall were commissioned to search out and excommunicate the offenders, but so that the sentence should not extend to the earl. On 1 March, 1275, the same commissioners were instructed to deal with such persons as had dared to communicate with the excommunicated persons. On 16 April, 1275, de Bolleghe, the official of Cornwall, and Master Thomas de Boclonde, a canon of Crediton, were authorised to receive back into the bosom of the Church such as had been acting under the orders of others and who should give satisfaction for their offences. On 14 March, 1275, a composition had been arranged between the bishop and the earl affecting this and other disputes. Amongst other terms, the earl undertook to remedy the damage done to the park of Gargaul, to recognise its liberties in future, and to re-erect the pillory and tumbrel of the free borough of Penryn which had been thrown down. Other lesser offenders also made compensation for their wrong doing.

In March, 1276, he resigned the provostship; and on the 8th of that month a letter was addressed to him by the bishop, bidding him discharge the duties of the office as far as they extended to matters of jurisdiction, until a successor had been appointed. He was succeeded, 17 April, 1283, by

*William de Bodrigan* (see the ordinance of Bishop Quivil of that date<sup>A. 24</sup> above). He had been collated to a prebend 22 July, 1278, in succession to Master William de Sancto Justo. In 1282 he occurs as rector of St. Martin's-by-Looe. On the 6th of Nov. in that year he was collated, by lapse, to Ruan-Lanyhorn R., "and for this he had letters of induction, directed to the dean of Powder; having first made oath that the church of St. Martin [by Looe] that he held had been commended to him before the Council of Lyons." His cession of St. Martin's-by-Looe must have taken place soon after, for, 22 March, 1283, Sir Walter de Tremur was inst., the patron being Sir William,



as guardian of Sir Henry, son and heir of Sir Philip de Bodri-  
gan (1).

*Walter de Fermesham* was appointed provost 28 February, 1288. He was one of the first canons, being at that time rector of St. Mylor.

*Master William Fitz-Roges*, (also *Rogys and Rogo*) who was, doubtless, collated by Bishop Bytton, whose register has been lost for centuries, occurs as provost in a protection order of 25 Edw. 1. (1296) (2), and again, 13 October, 1308, when he was granted licence of non-residence for three months. He had been ordained subdeacon, and instituted to Highbray [Hautebraye, MS.] R, 17 Dec., 1267. He still held that rectory in 1309, being then a deacon. He had previously held a canonry in Glasney. He became archdeacon of Exeter 3 June, 1311, resigning the provostship of Glasney. He was at this time priest, and S.T.D. During his tenure of office as provost he had litigation with Sir Adam de Carleton, archdeacon of Cornwall and canon of Glasney, touching the farming of the benefice of St. Goran, and a commission therein, dated 6 July, 1309, was issued on the following day to three canons of Exeter. From 4 Jan., 1309, to March in the same year he held the archdeaconry of Barnstaple. He died before 5 March, 1312, and

*Sir Richard de Brayleghe*, priest, was, on the 16th of July in that year, admitted *in commendam*, in succession to Sir Peter de Honiton, priest, whose commendation had previously expired. He had letters of induction directed to the dean of Penryn. (3)

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(1). Is this the Henry de Bodrigan who was the object of an assault at Glasney, respecting which a commission was issued to Robert Fitzpayne, Roger de Ingepenne, and Thomas de la Hyde, 8 Feb., 1301 (Pat. Rolls) ?

(2) Pat. Rolls.

(3). There were other deaneries in the county of this kind, comprising the parishes of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction. Other deaneries-peculiar were Poltone (St. Brooke) and St. Germans. (See the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.) They were exempt from the jurisdiction of the dean-rural. All these peculiars were subjected to the diocesan by order in Council dated 11 February, 1848, made pursuant to 6 & 7 Will. 4., Cap. 77.

For a complete list of peculiars in Cornwall see Maclean's "Trigg Minor" vol. 1, p. 203, and "The Cornwall Register," p. 409.

He was admitted *in commendam* to the prebend of William Fitz-Rogo on 9 January, 1313. He was succeeded in the prebend by Master Benedict de Arundelle, collated 23 October, 1313. He held many offices and preferments in his time. On 8 January, 1310, he occurs as rector of Filleigh (Devon), which benefice he resigned on Easter Day, in that year; 23 October, 1309, he was instituted to Mullion R., the chapter of Exeter being the patrons; 30 January, 1310, he was collated to a portion in St. Gerrans (*i.e.* the portion acquired by the bishop by virtue of a composition between Henry [Marshall], bishop of Exeter, and the prior and convent of Plympton in 1202). On 11 April, 1311, he was collated to Morchard-Bishop R., and exchanged, 9 April, 1314, with Sir John Toillero for St. Breoke R. On 11 May, 1318, he was admitted sub-dean and penitentiary of Exeter *in commendam*, with the church of Egloshayle, annexed to that office. On 2 September, 1318, he was instituted to Exminster R. having exchanged from St. Breoke. On 6 July, 1319, he was appointed vicar-general "*episcopo absente.*" Altogether he seems to have been a very busy man, and much in request as a witness to important deeds, and as proxy for various people in different parts of the diocese. On one occasion (in August, 1317) he seems to have got into a very pretty squabble with the incumbent of Berry-Narbor, in what, on the face of the record, looks like a rather shady transaction. However, as the bishop decided the case in his favour, we conclude it was all right. On 6 Sept., 1335, he was elected dean of Exeter Cathedral, and confirmed by the bishop, 2 Oct. following. He still held that office in 1344. On 9 Nov., 1327, Bp. Grandisson wrote to him from Avignon, that he understood that he was executor of the last will of the late bishop Walter [de Stapeldon], and urged him to a watchful care of that bishop's affairs, and of those of the church of Exeter. In 1327 he prepared a very interesting inventory of the books, vestments, &c., of the cathedral church of Exeter, which is still preserved, and is printed in Oliver's "Lives of the Bishops of Exeter." As executor of the bishop he had licence, 26 Nov., 1332, to alien in mortmain to the prior and

convent of Frythelestok the manor of Brodwodewyger by Lifton, co. Devon, and the advowson of the church of that manor, and 14 October, 1337, he had similar licence to alien to the same prior and convent the advowson of the church of Esshewater [Ashwater] and a messuage and land in the same place (Pat. Rolls.)

*Master William Bloyou*, priest, professor of canon-law, was admitted *in commendam*, 9 January, 1313, in the presence of (*inter alios*) Peter de Honetone and Richard de Braileghe. On 24 October, 1313, an order was directed to the official-peculiar to audit his accounts. His name occurs as a canon of Glasney, but the date of his collation was lost with Bishop Bytton's register, in which it was, doubtless, recorded. He was rector of Poundstock in 1313, and continued so till his death, 24 January, 1321. From 30 June, 1309, till 1 January, 1310, he held the rectory of St. Ewe *in commendam*. For his pedigree see 3 Maclean's Trigg Minor, p. 159.

Mr. Sowell in his paper on Glasney College already referred to (Journal of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall, Vol. 1.) says that Bishop Stapeldon dedicated the college on July the 5th, and the high altar on 4 August, 1318. I do not trace these dedications, and think Mr. Sowell must have confused the college with "ecclesia parochialis de Behethelan" (St. Gluvias) which was dedicated on 25 July, and its high altar 4 August, 1318.

*Master Benedict de Arundelle*, professor of canon-law, was collated 23 October, 1313, to the provostship and to the prebend held by Sir Richard de Braileghe *in commendam* since 9 January, 1313. In 1310 Sir Pascasius, vicar of St. Breage, being old and blind, Arundelle was appointed his coadjutor. He occurs as rector of St. Mawgan de Lanherne in 1309 and 1310, being then a sub-deacon only, as appears from a commission directed to the official of the archdeacon of Cornwall, 16 March, 1310, to take evidence as to his being in that order. It was during his provostship that the dispute took place between Sir Stephen [de Reswalstes], vicar of St. Gluvias, and the burgesses of Penryn respecting (1) the portion of the oblations received in the chantry

of the chapel of the Virgin Mary in Penryn, due to such vicar, and (2) as to the claim of the vicar to the best upper garment of the dead. The case was heard at Glasney before the official-peculiar on 8 October, 1322, and the judgment is embodied in a deed now in the possession of Mr F. A. Enys (1). It provides for the receipt of the oblations by the burgesses, who were to pay 12d. a year to the vicar, with power to the latter to enforce due payment of the same by ecclesiastical censure. The vicar was to have the best upper garment of every one who at the time of his decease was serving or lodged in the borough, as of ancient custom due to him, but not of burgesses, taxpayers, or cottagers living in the borough, their wives, sons and daughters. On 2 January, 1329, Bp. Grandisson wrote Benedict a letter complaining that John de Arundelle, and Ralph, rector of the church of St. Phillack (*Sancte Felicitatis*) had promised, that when the church of St. Mawgan [in Pyder] became vacant and was conferred on Ralph, John would present to St. Phillack a nominee of the bishop, and had failed to keep their word. The dispute continued for some time. He resigned the provostship some years before 1329, but retained his prebend. He died rector of Phillack, 16 April, 1332, having obtained this benefice in 1329 by exchange for St. Just [in Roseland].

*Richard Seneschal* occurs as provost, 18 November, 1328, (in a commission for relaxing the sequestration of the goods of the

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(1). A translation of this deed is printed in the Journal of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall, Vol. X. p. 349. In Scotland the usual mortuary was a cow and the uppermost cloth or counterpane on the bed in which the death took place. See the curious case quoted by Froude, Hist. of England, chap. 3. p. 244. (Cabinet edn.) For a custom in Chester of taking as a mortuary (*inter alia*) the best cloak of deceased and the best upper garment under his gown, see Report Cro. Car. 237, and the Act 28 Geo. II, cap. 6, quoted by Burn, Ecclesiastical Law, s. v. *Mortuary*. Mortuaries led to frequent disputes of one kind and another; see, for examples, the cases of St. Breoke in 1328 (Regr. Grandisson p. 349), and of Lanteglos-by-Fowey in the same year (Ibid, p. 397.) Some very interesting notes on the subject of mortuaries may be found in Gasquet's "The Eve of the Reformation" (1901) pp. 123 sqq., mostly quoted from Saint German's celebrated "Dyalogue between a Student of Law and a Doctor of Divinity."

dean of St. Crantock), 3 February, 1331, 21 June, 1333, and 21 June, 1334. We do not know anything remarkable of this provost. His admission is not recorded, but probably occurred in 1325 or 1326, at the end of Stapeldon's episcopate. He was inst. to Whitstone R. (Cornwall), 10 Sept., 1310, and resigned the benefice before 2 Nov., 1327, when Thomas de Cruce occurs as rector of that church. As provost in 1326, he probably was aggrieved, as so many churchmen were, at the king's possession of the temporalities of the see during a vacancy. For on the death of one John de Tynten, the king, 4 December, 1326, wrote to the custos of the see during vacancy requiring the induction to the prebend vacated by Tynten's death of Roger de Blacolsleghe, and the custos forthwith sent his mandate to the provost to that end. On the death of Canon Robert de Berkhamptede (rector of Calstock), the king, 15 December, 1326, presented William de Fulborne to his vacant prebend "which was in the gift of the king, owing to the see of Exeter being in his hands by reason of vacancy." This William de Fulborne was appointed Baron of the Exchequer on 28 June, 1323, to which office he was re-appointed, 2 February, 1327, on the accession of Edward III. On 29 November, 1328, a citation was issued for the Provincial Council of London, and amongst those cited was the College of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr, of Glasney, by its proctor. On 3 February, 1331, being then provost of Glasney, he was appointed penitentiary in the archdeaconry of Cornwall with power to absolve, and enjoin penance, even in cases by law reserved to the bishop, except the following, which were to be still so reserved, viz. violation of the rights of the church of Exeter or of any of the churches in the diocese, persons wilfully committing perjury in a trial involving life and death, or despoiling the goods of the church, or unlawfully laying violent hands on clerks.

On 21 June, 1333, Bishop Grandisson acknowledged the receipt from the provost and chapter, by the hands of Sir Robert de Tredowel, the sacristan, of a sum of money due from the estate of the late Master Reginald Champernoun, (*de Campo*

*Arnulphi*), one of the canons, and as to part of which his executors were to indemnify the college.

By a letter dated 12 May, 1335, Richard le Seneschal and Gilbert de Knovyle, one of the canons of Glasney, were commissioned by Bishop Grandisson to inquire into the truth of an alleged miracle by which Sir Roger, perpetual vicar of the church of St. Crantock, was said to have recovered his sight. What the result of the inquiry was does not appear; but the mere fact that there were inquiries in this and other recorded cases suggests that the clergy of the Middle Ages were not so credulous as they are frequently represented to have been.

*William Heghes* (a canon of Glasney) was appointed in *commendam* in 1347.

*Master Richard de Todeworthe* was collated 3 December, 1347, but exchanged (for Lezant R.) (1) on 2 January, 1348, with Sir Richard de Gomersale, who was collated to the provostship at the same time. In 1346 and 1349 he occurs as a notary public.

*Sir Richard de Gomersale* (2) priest, was collated 2 January, 1348. He was still in office in 1366 as we learn from his return, dated the 20th of October in that year, of the benefices held by him, where we find that, in addition to his provostship taxed at 10 marks, he also held a prebend in Glasney of the annual value of 50s. and another in the church of Crediton. (3) He had been collated to a prebend, 11 August, 1329, on the death of Sir Peter de Honetone. On 16 March, 1349, many persons holding benefices were returned as in arrear with their procurations to the cardinal legates, an offence which, judging

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(1). Oliver, Mon. Dio. Exon. p. 49, has Lanant (=Lelant) in error, and Maclean, in his Trigg Minor, III., 313, has repeated the mistake.

(2). Oliver (Ecclesiastical Antiquities, p. 242) prints the name Gonisale in error. He held the wardenship of the collegiate church of Ottery St. Mary for a short while, having been appointed in *commendam* 17 Jan., 1338 (Reg. Grandisson, p. 1319).

(3). Abp. Langham's return of Pluralities dated 1367, printed Regr. Grandisson p. 1256.

from the language used about it and the threats held out, seems to have been regarded as something very wicked indeed. It will be remembered that this was a time of great bitterness on the subject of papal exactions, a feeling which culminated at last in the Statute of Provisors of 1351, and the statute of *Praemunire* in 1353, the first of a long and useful series. Amongst the defaulters was the holder of the prebend of "St. John of Glasney" who, being taxed at 6s. 8d., owed 4d. This provost was one of the witnesses to the act of submission by Sir Theobald Grenville at Kilkhampton, 14 January, 1350. The history of the events that led to Sir Theobald's submission is very interesting but cannot be set out here. It may be found in Bishop Grandisson's Register. On 9 February, 1355, Gomersale was appointed, with others, a penitentiary in the archdeaconry of Cornwall for those inhabitants who knew both languages, Roger Tyrel of the Convent of Preaching Friars at Truro being at the same time appointed for those mere Cornish who knew no English. In Gomersale's absence, the sacristan, Sir William de Tregony, was authorized to act. On 2 October, 1360, Bishop Grandisson appointed him together with Master Roger de Inkepenne and Sir John Rauf, two of his domestic clerks (1), and Master Stephen de Penpel, canon of Exeter, to be his commissaries in enforcing sentence against Sir Wm. Mugge, who claimed illegally to visit and otherwise act as archdeacon of Barnstaple. He was Bp. Grandisson's steward in Cornwall, and the letters and commissions addressed to him and others on the subject, throw much light on the method of managing estates. He was frequently engaged on duties requiring business habits, as, *e.g.*, in 1333 we find him as *custos* of Tywardreath priory, then vacant; in 1341 of St. German's priory under the same circumstances; in 1337 he had to enquire into the alleged excesses of the prior of Launceston, and in 1346 was commissioned to visit Bodmin

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(1). *Clerici nostri familiures.*

priory. In 1338 he was *custos* for a short while of Ottery St. Mary, *in commendam*. Of the benefices held by him I note Wardone R. (Beds) which he resigned in 1328, on his institution (22 July) to Dittisham R., which he exchanged for Lezant R., to which he was collated 27 October, 1347. He resigned Lezant R. in which he was succeeded by Richard de Tode-worthe, 2 Jan., 1348.

*Robert Hoo* was collated, no doubt, by the bishop, but the king (Edward III.) recovered against both, and ordered Sir Reginald Calle to be admitted. In the Register of Royal Writs &c. (fol. 2.) we find one, dated 29 November, 1370, addressed to the sheriff of Cornwall, bidding him levy on the lands and chattels of Thomas, bishop of Exeter, and Robert Hoo, clerk, and to hold them for the king, and to bring their persons before the King's justices at Westminster, to show cause why they should not permit the king to present to the vacant provostship, which was in the royal gift; and to receive judgment for their numerous wrong doings.

The royal claim was based on the fact that when the vacancy occurred the see also was vacant. Hoo claimed under a papal provision. On 23 January, 1371, the justices having decided the matter in the king's favour, he issued his mandate to the bishop to admit a suitable person to the provostship.

*Sir Reginald Calle*, (1) priest, was nominated by the king, 15 January, 1371, "the temporalities of the bishopric of Exeter being in his hands by recent vacancy." On the 23rd of the same month followed the mandate to the bishop just referred to, and, on the 25th the bishop directed his commission to the official-peculiar in Cornwall to admit Calle.

The dispute, however, was not yet ended. In spite of the judgment in the king's favour, the pope's nuncio claimed first-

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(1). Misprinted "Galle" in Oliver's Mon. Dio. Exon. and in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 253. In the return to a mandate for convocation, 4 May, 1373, (Reg. Brantyngham, 1, 35b; p. 303) he is called Roger Kella, whence perhaps the Roger de Kelly (without date) in Oliver's list (*Eccles. Antiq.*, p. 242).



fruits in respect of Hoo's provision. This claim also the king successfully resisted, and issued his writ forbidding the collection of such first-fruits, on the ground that the presentation belonged to himself, and that at no time had first-fruits been due from ecclesiastical benefices in the king's hands. The nuncio at the same time relaxed the sequestration and cancelled his censures. Hoo, however, hoping that the death of Calle might give him the provostship, and unwilling to await the course of nature, attacked him in the precincts of Glasney church and very nearly succeeded in killing him. He and his accomplices fled and continued in hiding for three years. On 10 January, 1375, the bishop ordered sentence of excommunication to be pronounced against them in the regular way, with ringing of bells, candles lighted and extinguished, and so on, and on the 3rd of March following Hoo was deprived of all right (if any) which he might have under the papal provision in question. Whether in consequence of this assault or from some other cause, Calle seems to have fallen into ill health; on 14 September, 1373, he had licence to celebrate in his own house in the church close during the ensuing year. On 3 February, 1374, he wrote to bishop Brantyngham, asking for a co-adjutor, saying,—“ Like the Elder Toby, I sit in darkness and cannot see the light of heaven.” On the 15th of the same month, the bishop granted his request and appointed Master Simon Wythiel.

During this provostship, 29 August, 1371, the bishop held an ordination to the first tonsure at Glasney. I give the names of those ordained, as, in slightly altered forms, they still survive in the district, and the list has, therefore, a distinct value. They were:—

Robertus Langourrow.  
Bernardus Penros.  
Michael Penros.  
Johannes Conderow.  
Martinus Lichur.  
Johannes Antron.  
Johannes Wryter.

Johannes Tobien.  
Stephanus Matheu.  
Johannes Benachampe, (*sic*).  
Noelus Trenthel.  
Ricardus Plymmin.  
Johannes Urban.  
Rogerus Trewytheneke.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| Michael Torstyn.     | Johannes Spernen.    |
| Johannes Amedewe.    | Radulphus Carlimek.  |
| Henricus Roberd.     | Gregorius Carlymeke. |
| Nicholaus Penhalwyn. | Robertus Wyliaim.    |
| Alanus Bughulles.    | Johannes Jolyve.     |
| Ricardus Wilkok.     | Nicholaus Julle.     |
| Ricardus Rous.       | Alanus Roger.        |
| Laurencius Walter.   | Thomas Tregaderethe. |
| Johannes Amydien.    | Willelmus Kenegy.    |
| Petrus Forster.      | Clemens Dru.         |
| Odo Penesken.        | Willelmus Marquile.  |
| Thomas Chimwelle.    | Johannes Noele.      |
| Ricardus Jake.       | Johannes Treereys.   |
| Thomas Burghewyk.    | Walterus Yonge.      |
| Johannes Coly.       | Ricardus Symonde.    |
| Ricardus Hawkyn.     | Johannes Roger.      |
| Ricardus Laure.      | Robertus Saunder.    |
| Odo Raulyn.          | Thomas Rongy.        |
| Ricardus Sare.       | Reginaldus Killeo.   |
| Thomas Tresale.      | Robertus Harfote.    |
| Johannes Urane.      | Johanne Nyclynge.    |
| Johannes Hoggekyn.   | Thomas Gerveys.      |
| Reginaldus Braye.    | Johannes Michel.     |
| Robertus Henry.      | Walterus Mewthyn.    |
| Oliverus Kernek.     | Johannes Tybbe.      |

*Bastardus,*  
Cum istis  
tribus Do-  
minus dis-  
pensavit ad  
Minores su-  
per defectu  
natalium  
de soluto et  
soluta.

cum istis  
quatuor, etc.,  
ut supra.

During this provostship Ralph Cusaws, one of the vicars of this church, was ordained deacon, 18 December, 1372, and priest, 12 March, 1373.

*Master Thomas de Walkyngtone*, LL.D., professor of canon law, priest of the diocese of York, and chancellor to Bishop Brantyngham, was collated, 2 December, 1374, on the death of Calle (1). He resigned, owing to an informality in his appointment,

(1). This date is also of interest as being that on which the bishop granted licence for a chapel to the inhabitants of the vill of Penryn (Reg. Brantyngham, 1, 57; p. 350). There had been a sequestration to the extent of £60 laid on the provostship for dilapidations which was relaxed 23 February,

inasmuch as at the time he was not holding a canonry and prebend as required by the statutes, and the office was again conferred on him 10 September, 1375. Meanwhile, however, Robert de Hoo had again been giving trouble by asserting his claim under the papal provision in his favour. The bishop, 28 February, 1375, issued a commission to John Tyrell, vicar of Bodmin, to hold a court of inquiry, which he accordingly did on the 10th of April, making his return on the 6th of May in the same year. By the oath of several witnesses he finds that the provostship is not a dignity, but an office, and was always so reputed, involving the care and rule of the entire College (1). The cure of souls in confession ("*in foro penitenciali*") does not pertain to the office, though the bishops have allowed some of the provosts to hear the confessions of the ministers of that church, and in the absence of the provost have entrusted that duty to the sacristan. The commissaries report that in the opinion of the witnesses the provost of Glasney had the same jurisdiction over the canons and other ministers of the college as the deans of Exeter had over the ministers of that church, though from time to time the bishops had claimed this right for themselves as against the provost. He had no power of visitation or right to procurations, but could suspend vicars and other inferior ministers for misconduct in choir, and could fine them so far as the statutes of their church allowed; but he could not take cognizance of the business of the canons and other ministers. The excesses of canons were referred to the bishop; inferior clergy received correction on the spot, though the bishops claimed, and by the statutes of the church had the right, themselves to punish all excesses. Shortly afterwards, 16 October, 1375, he received a dispen-

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1375, and the money ordered to be paid to Provost Walkyngtone (Regr. Brantyngham, I, 59; p. 356).

(1). *Dignitas* in ecclesiasticis beneficiis dicitur, quando beneficium habet administrationem rerum ecclesiasticarum, cum jurisdictione: vel ex eo quod habet nomen dignitatis cum prærogativa in choro et capitulo, denique quando constitutio vel consuetudo ecclesiæ habet quod beneficium habeatur, et reputetur pro dignitate. (D'Arnis, Lex. Man.)

sation from residence, the bishop requiring his personal services. Questions having arisen as to the proper persons to be responsible for the conduct of the residents in the college during his absence, the bishop, 6 April, 1377, commissioned Master Adam Sparke and William Castelake to discharge that duty. He was shortly afterwards appointed Dean of Exeter, in which office he occurs in 1383, when he is described as absent "*in remotis*." On 7 November, 1397, he was installed archdeacon of Cleveland, dio. York. He was succeeded as provost by

*Master Adam Sparke* (also written *Spearke*) LL.B., priest, who was collated 25 May, 1378. He had just resigned the rectory of Philleigh, to which he had been inst. 13 March, 1349. In 1370 he was appointed official-peculiar in Cornwall. On 15 February, 1374, being then a canon of Glasney, he had licence for a chapel within the close at Glasney. In February, 1375, he occurs as sacristan. He fell into a state of mental decay and coadjutors were appointed to assist him. On Sparke's death (intestate)

*Sir Walter Myn*, priest, was collated provost, 31 March, 1380. He had been collated (by lapse) to Puddington R., 4 March, 1373, but it would appear that the collation did not take effect (see Preb. Hingston Randolph's note to Regr. Brantyngham, p. 33). In 1375 he exchanged Nymet-Rowland R. for St. Gluvias V., to which he was inst. (being then in deacon's orders) 22 Dec., 1375. He was ordained priest by Bp. Brantyngham 8 March, 1376. He was collated to a prebend 15 Feb., 1379, and, 19 March, 1383, he was collated to the rectory of St. Ervan [Sancti Ermetis, MS.]. While perpetual vicar of St. Gluvias he was licensed on 23 January, 1384, to celebrate Divine Service in the chapel of the Blessed Mary of Penryn. He probably resigned the provostship when he was collated to St. Gluvias, or he would have been described as such. In 1315, Edward II had confirmed a grant first made by Henry II to the bishop of Exeter of the tithe of *graspesii*, i.e., of large fish such as the whale and sturgeon, found in any part of the coast within his see. On 20 Feb., 1377, the bp. of Exeter, reciting that tithes were

due from all as a recognition of Divine government, and that K. Edward had granted to him and his successors the tithes above named, appointed the vicars of St. Gluvias and of Fowey his collectors thereof, with power to enforce payment by ecclesiastical censures. In Brantyngham's Register of Commissions is one dated 24 April, 1385, as to Myn's proposed exchange of St. Gluvias V. for St. Gerrans R. with Matthew Bodrygy. The exchange was never carried out. Here, too, he is only called vicar of St. Gluvias, and not provost. On his appointment to hear confessions (21 July, 1386), he is called only "Vicar of St. Gluvias and Penryn." During Myn's provostship, Bishop Brantyngham issued his mandate against one Laurence Bedeman, (1) who had been preaching in Cornwall. This brings us into contact with the rise and fall of the Wicliffite movement, started by John Wicliff, an honest and learned man of the best intentions, but unable to realize that the crowd would want to carry to a logical conclusion certain doctrines, many of which he had introduced merely as subjects of academical discussion. In many respects the fate of his teaching finds a parallel in that of John Wesley. Wicliff was at first warmly supported by the rich and powerful, until the Peasant Revolt under Wat Tyler in 1381 frightened them and made them realize that Wicliffism meant a total overturning of government and society as then constituted. The bishops especially did all they could to stop a movement that was at once rebellious and heretical. Hence it is that we find Bishop Brantyngham in 1382 addressing his mandate to the priors of Launceston and Bodmin, Brother Benedict Lugans, S.T.P., Provost Myn, official-peculiar in Cornwall, and to the perpetual vicar of St. Probus, reciting that the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans had met and agreed that each bishop of the province should in his own diocese make diligent inquiry concerning heretic pravity,—“Know ye that it has come to our ears that a certain Laurence Bedeman who

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(1). He was known at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he was elected (Cornwall Fellow in 1372, as Laurence Stevine, *alias* Bedeman.

goeth around in vestments and, having entered our fold secretly with fraud, and stealthily under the feigned image of holiness, with foxlike craft endeavours, in his public and private discourses, to turn aside our sheep and to lead them into the various errors of heresy: therefore, being desirous to chase away such a fox from our fold lest he worry our sheep" the bishop enjoins those whom he addresses to inquire what the said Laurence had been preaching, and when, and where; and generally as to all in any part of Cornwall holding and promulgating erroneous opinions touching the Catholic faith. They were to make due report and were moreover to cite the said Laurence to appear before the bishop at Clyst.

The meeting referred to by Bishop Brantyngham was the provincial council held at the Black Friars, London, 19 May, 1382, which condemned many of Wicliff's doctrines. The whole story is most interestingly told in *Fasciculi Zizaniorum* (1), from which we learn that during the proceedings there was an earthquake which so frightened many of those present that they desired to abandon the business, but were comforted by the archbishop who told them that the earthquake, being caused by the ejection of foul matter and evil spirits from the bowels of the earth, was a symbol of the casting out of heresies from the hearts of the wicked, and ought to incite them to the discharge of their duty of purifying the world from the false teaching of Wicliff. The *Fasciculi* contains the recantations of Bedeman's (there called Bedenam) Oxford comrades, Hereford, Repyngdon, and Acton, and the archbishop's mandate to the Lollard chancellor, Rigge, to suspend Wicliff, Bedeman, and the others from continuing to preach heresy in the University, and gives a graphic account of the poor chancellor's fears and of the excitement in Oxford that followed the publication of the mandate.

It is satisfactory to note that Bedeman duly appeared before the bishop in 1382 and satisfied him that he was a true catholic and no heretic (Regr. Brantyngham, p. 158). He became

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(1). In the Rolls Series, ed. Rev. W. W. Shirley.

bachelor of divinity and rector of Lifton, to which he was instituted, 28 June, 1383. On 11 June, 1410, he was licensed to preach in Latin or English.

Myn exchanged St. Gluvias V. for St. Sithney V., to which he was collated 27 Feb., 1394, and which he resigned in the same year, his successor being collated 7 May.

*John Edneves.* As stated above, I do not find the date of this provost's collation, but it was probably during 1383 (1), though, as will have been seen above, Walter Myn had probably resigned before that date. In the Register of Commissions is one dated 30 March, 1384, directed to Master William Hendre, official-peculiar in Cornwall, Thomas Noel, official of the archdeacon of Cornwall, and John Tyrel, vicar of Bodmin, to make inquiry as to certain reports respecting John Edneves, *alias* Souffere, doctor of decrees, and provost of Glasney. He was charged with uttering many vile enormities against the authority and dignity of Pope Urban VI., King Richard (the second), and the bishops of England, and especially his own bishop, which things "he asserted, talked about, and publicly preached in the college and in other places, rejecting the bishop's jurisdiction and bringing it into open contempt (2)." On the 28th of the preceding January the dean of Plympton had made return to the bishop that he had, as instructed, summoned this man to show by what title he claimed to hold at the same time the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Sutton (Plymouth), and the provostship, contrary to the canon against pluralities. The bishop found that the provostship was vacated by his tenure of the other benefice, and a mandate was accordingly issued for the induction of

*Sir John Raufe*, priest and canon of Glasney, who was

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(1). There are several blank spaces in this part of the Register left for entries that were never made.

(2). *Regr. Brantyngham*, p. 160. In *Prebendary Hingeston Randalph's* earlier work this man is called Edvenes; but in later passages it is unequivocally Edneves in the original and has been corrected by him accordingly.

collated accordingly 7 June, 1385. He is probably the same person as John Rauf who died canon of Glasney in 1403, and as the fellow commissary of Sir Richard de Gomersale in 1360 (see under Gomersale above). If so, he must have resigned the provostship, just as Myn did.

In the summer of 1386, and probably during Rauf's provostship, the cemetery of Glasney was polluted by violence committed therein between Sir John Poghlonde, priest and a vicar in the said church, and Robert, the tything-man (*decennarius*) of Trelyver (1), and a commission, dated 16 September, 1386, was directed to Master William Hendre, official-peculiar in Cornwall, to inquire into the matter.

*Thomas Yorkflete* is said by Oliver (Mon. Dio. Exon.) to occur as provost under date 31 July, 1396. This date is clearly wrong, but Dr. Oliver no doubt found an entry somewhere, though we have failed to trace it, either in Brantyngham's register or elsewhere. The same date is given (name spelt Yokflete) by the Rev. C. R. Sowell in the Journal of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall, vol. I., but without reference. One Thomas Yokflete was archdeacon of Berks 26 Oct., 1389, and in 1397 was collated to a prebend in Lincoln.

*William Cullyng* occurs as provost in June, 1395, and was probably collated in the short interval between 10 October, 1394, at which date Bishop Brantyngham's Register of Institutions ends, and 23 December in the same year, when the bishop died. During his provostship the college was three years (1408-9-10) in arrear of procurations due to the Pope's Collector. It is very refreshing, as one reads, to meet these proofs that Cornwall was in sympathy with the rest of England in the growing unwillingness to gratify papal extortion. First-fruits, Peter's pence, and so on, were constantly unpaid.

On 8 June, 1395, John Rowe, (or Rawe), canon and steward, was excommunicated for attempting to defraud William

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1. In St. Gluvias. The Church of Budock is sometimes called "St. Budock de Triliver."



Cullyng, the provost, of the fruits and privileges of his prebend. There seems to have been much carelessness at this time in money matters at the college. On 25 June, 1399, the bishop directed an inquiry as to the removal and alienation of certain goods of the church, namely about 500 marks in money, and certain ornaments and vestments, the commission being directed to William Cullyng, the provost, and three of the canons. Amongst other commissions during Cullyng's tenure of office was one (dated 30 July, 1401), as to the appointment of vicars-choral, and another (dated 6 October, 1410), as to the dilapidations caused by the neglect of Walter Estcolm, late canon.

On 7 August, 1410, an indulgence was granted to the faithful who should contribute to the maintenance and enrichment of the High Altar in the collegiate church, and visit the same on certain great festivals. It was during this provostship also (1410) that the provost and chapter complained to the Bishop of the interference of the parishioners of St. Just [in Penwith] with the collection of the college revenues, and the excommunication of the offenders was ordered to be published accordingly.

In 1397, during Stafford's episcopate, a prebend in this college was finally annexed to the archdeaconry of Cornwall. The earlier history of the relation of the archdeaconry and the college is, as far as I can learn, as follows. On 5 September, 1274, Bishop Bronescombe had conferred on the archdeacon of Cornwall, (John de Esse), the vacant prebend formerly held by Jordan Aiguel, the late archdeacon. It was, perhaps, on this occasion that the archdeacon was first debarred from exercising jurisdiction in Glasney. Writing from Chudleigh, 26 February, 1331, to Sir Adam de Carleton, who then held the archdeaconry, Bishop Grandisson says that, in spite of the church of Exeter and his peculiar jurisdiction of the deanery of Penryn being exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, as the archdeacon himself well knew, yet both he and his officers, not content to keep within their own bounds, but thrusting their sickles into other men's harvest, had, in spite of their oath of obedience, rashly presumed to exer-

cise archidiaconal jurisdiction in the said church and within the said peculiar. He is reminded that Bishop Walter [Bronescombe] had exempted it, and that he had himself acquiesced in the exemption, and he is again informed that the cathedral church and the peculiar jurisdiction of Penryn, especially the collegiate church of Glasney, including the houses and manse of the prebend alleged to have been recently annexed to the archdeaconry, were free from the archidiaconal jurisdiction; and the archdeacon and his officers were expressly forbidden to repeat their offence. They were moreover cited to appear before the bishop in the chapel of his manor of Clyst, to answer for their excesses and to receive their canonical punishment. Perhaps the bishop took away the prebend for contumacy. At any rate this prebend, or another, was (as stated above) finally annexed in 1397.

On 7 August, 1403, Thomas Chamberleyn, vicar-choral, was, on account of his great infirmity, which prevented his getting easily to the church, licensed to celebrate in any suitable place within the college enclosure. On 17 March, 1405, licence was granted to the provost, canons, &c., to celebrate in the common hall of the vicars until Pentecost, unless the church, which was alleged to have been in some way polluted, should in the meantime have been reconciled. On the 29th of the same month the canons were licensed to celebrate in their residences within the close, and the others in the common place (*in communi loco*)—probably the Common Hall of the vicars named above—pending such reconciliation (1). It was during Cullyng's tenure of

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(1). As to the reconciliation, &c., of churches see a valuable paper by late Rev. Chancellor Harington in *Trans. Exeter Dio. Archt. Society*, vol. 3. Canterbury, after its desecration by the murder of Archbishop Thomas, remained desolate for a year, its crucifixes veiled, and the altars stripped of their ornaments, services being held during that time without music in the chapter-house. For a slight profanation a sprinkling with holy water sufficed; but in more serious cases much formality had to be gone through, the fees and procurations in connection with which were a serious burden, and, as the diocesan or his deputy had to be on the spot to go through the appointed rite, the delay was often productive of great inconvenience, even burial in the churchyard being suspended.

office that the visitation of 1400 referred to above was held.

Doubtless residence in remote country parishes was even more distasteful to cultivated men in the 15th century than it is even now, when books are cheap and locomotion easy. It was probably for the purposes of society, and study that, in 1404, Thomas Chapman, rector of Withiel, William Somerford, rector of Lanreath, William Tregos, rector of Eglosros (*hodie* Phil-leigh) and Matthew Bodrigy, rector of Creed, (1), all of whom held canonries in Glasney, applied for and obtained (13 November) licence of non-residence for one year, that they might reside in the college. But the motives were at times less laudable. On 27 July, 1372, Bishop Brantyngham had written to the provost, complaining that some rectors absented themselves from their parishes and resided in the college where they consumed the provisions and were a greater burden to the college than honour to God. They were to be warned to return to their own churches within seven days, and in case of disobedience the fruits of their churches were to be sequestered.

This provost died in office during the winter of 1422.

*Master Nicholas Harry*, was collated provost 18 February, 1423, and died in 1427. He had been collated sacristan, 28 March, 1401, and held the office of penitentiary in the deanery of Kerrier. He was vicar of St. Just [in Penwith], but the date of his institution is not recorded.

*Master Walter Trengofe*, S.P.P. was collated 19 September, 1427, and bound to reside in the college as required by its statutes (2). He had been instituted to a prebend on the 16th of the same month, on the death of Nicholas Harry, the mandate being addressed to the president of the chapter. He resigned the provostship in October, 1436, on becoming

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(1) Matthew Bodrigy was really at this time "late Canon of Glasney" having exchanged his prebend in Glasney on 6 Oct. 1392, with John Bray, for his prebend in St. Endellion. John Bray died canon of Glasney, in 1399.

(2). This is a usual formula and I do not repeat it.

archdeacon of Cornwall, which office he held till his death early in 1445. He was M.A. and D.D. of Exeter College, Oxon., and fellow of that college 1403-1417. He also held the offices of rector of that college, and chancellor of the University (1418-1420), and during his tenure of the latter office was appointed commissary of the bishop of Exeter to visit Stapeldon Hall (Exeter college). In 1414 he was employed to collect its revenues in Cornwall, for which service he received 16s. 4d. He obtained letters dimissory for the first tonsure, dated 23 July, 1411, and on the same day Bishop Stafford granted him dispensation to take orders, though he was the son of a priest and an unmarried woman. (1). On 11 June, 1412, being vicar of St. Neot, he got into trouble for preaching without a licence. <sup>- 1 h. 26</sup> ~~Was John Trengoff, vicar of St. Neot in 1369, his father?~~ <sup>St 3 1/2 R. "</sup> <sup>1422</sup> It certainly seems likely. He was probably of Trengoff in Warleggan. He resigned and was succeeded by

*Master Richard Reddew (or Rew,)* Inceptor of the Sacred Page, collated 23 October, 1436, on the resignation of Master Walter Trengoffe. He was presented to St. Mylor, 1 June, 1456, and appears as provost as late as 29 September, 1463. On 10 Dec., 1444, a mandate was issued to the official of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction to inquire as to the patronage of the Chantry de Ponte.

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(1). The number of dispensations on account of illegitimacy in the Middle Ages was great. It appears from the Registers to have been usual to distinguish the cases of men who, as in this case, were issue of a priest and a single woman, that is, men born in what would in the case of a layman be perfectly honest wedlock. The long dispute over the question of clerical celibacy, the discreet tact with which Dunstan in the tenth century encouraged it; the rash way in which Lanfranc and the Council of Winchester, under pressure of Pope Hildebrand, in 1076 commanded all clergy, except parish clergy, who had wives, to at once put them away, and forbade future ordinations of married clergy; the persistent effort and continued failure to enforce these laws and their final abolition in 1549 are matters of common knowledge. It is quite possible that many of the cases of illegitimacy named in the Registers arose from the extent of the prohibited degrees which forbade marriage even to such distant relatives as fourth cousins, or where the relationship was merely by baptism, or fosterage, as in the case of King Eadwig and Æthelgifu.

*Michael Trewynnard* is supposed to have succeeded,—a native of St. Ives and Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford 1429-1438, Principal of Hart Hall (now included in Exeter College) 1436 to 1438 and 1441 to 1444. He died on Maundy Thursday (April 11), 1471 (*William of Worcester*; from whom also we learn that his vicar bore the Cornish surname, Anger). His institution is not recorded in the Register. Oliver (Mon. Dio. Exon.) gives —“Trewynnard” as provost on Worcester’s authority, and Boase (Regr. of Rectors, &c., of Exeter Coll., Oxford) also states that he was such, apparently on the same authority.

*Master John Evelynng* occurs as provost in 1471, but his institution is not recorded but was probably on Trewynnard’s death. He was M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and for some years rector of that college. From 1438 to 1451 he was one of its fellows, and in the former year was allowed 21s. 4d. for the expenses of himself and his servants in riding to St. Gwinear on business of the college. In 1443 he was fined 6s. 8d. for failure to reside in college when on a visit to some Augustinian House.

From 1469 to 1483 (or later) he was vicar of Ipplepen in Devon. In 1477 he exchanged the provostship for a canonry and prebend in Exeter Cathedral with

*Master John Pascow*, collated 30 November, 1476. Resigned in 1491 (See List of Sacristans). He had been inst. to a prebend, 14 June, 1467, which he resigned in 1476 (see under John Edmunds in List of Prebendaries below). On the 4th of October, 1449, he was instituted to St. Martin de Cambrone. He was also rector of Lanreath (Lanreytho), to which his successor was instituted 28 Feb., 1494, on his death, (written Paschow). On 12 March, 1494, his successor was instituted to Camborne, vacant by the same cause.

*Sir John Oby*, chaplain, collated 4 December, 1491, having previously held the office of sacristan. He was also vicar of St. Gluvias. Died in 1497 (see under John Nans, below).

*Master John Nans*, doctor of both laws, was collated 29 November, 1497, by Bishop Redmayne, the ceremony of institution taking place in a certain upper chamber of the abbey of

Torre. He exchanged with Alexander Penhulle for Camborne (*Ecclesia parochialis Sancti Meriadoci de Cambron*) his resignation of the office of provost being witnessed by Sir John Nycolle, Benedict Chewylle, and John Tregedeow, chaplains, and William Stephyn, literate. This exchange and the connection of the two men with both Glasney and Camborne is of especial interest in view of the fact that the colophon to the manuscript of the Miracle play known as "Beunans Meriasek" states that it was finished by Dominus Hadton in 1504, and that the many places mentioned in these plays are nearly all in and around Glasney and Camborne, especially the latter, of which Meriadoc was the patron saint. He was vicar of Gwennap; his institution cannot be found, but, 16 October, 1497, James Trevelthen, priest, was instituted by Master John Nans, doctor of both laws, vicar-general, to this vicarage, on the resignation of Master John Nans, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Exeter. On 29 November, 1497, he was instituted, "in a certain upper chamber within the abbey of Torre," to St. Gluvias V. on the death of Sir John Oby. On 5 June, 1501, a double exchange took place in the chapter-house, Exeter, before Master William Sylke, LL.D., precentor of Exeter and vicar-general, (a) by the institutions of Master John Nans to St. Illogan R. and to St. Meriadoc de Camborne R. on resignation of Master Alexander Penhulle, and (b) by the institutions of Penhulle to St. Gluvias V. and the provostship of Glasney on the resignation of the said John Nans, and on the bishop's collation. On 3 November, 1508, and 26 January, 1509 there were institutions to the rectories of Camborne and Illogan, vacant by the death of Master John Nans. He became rector of Redruth (St. Ewen), being instituted by Archbishop Warham, *sede vacante*, 26 June, 1504, and he resigned that benefice, 23 April, 1505. I believe him to be the same as John Nans who, circa 1489, was admitted to the prebend of Putson Minor in the church of Hereford, and 2 November, 1490, was collated to that of Gorwall and Overbury in the same cathedral.

*Master Alexander Penhulle*, rector of St. Meriadoc de Camborne, was collated 5 June, 1501. He was instituted to St. Illogan R., 4 November, 1493. He had been instituted to a prebend in Glasney, 1 August, 1495, and (as "Bachelor in Decrees") was inst. to St. Meriadoc de Camborne R., 9 June, 1500. Sir John Chymmowe, chaplain, was instituted to St. Gluvias, 13 June, 1507, on the resignation of Penhille. On his cession of the provostship,

*Master William Uryn* was collated, 24 March, 1507, having previously been sacristan. He had been instituted to a prebend 11 January, 1503. On his death

*John Corke*, M.A. was collated, 19 June, 1519. On whose cession

*Master James Jentle* (elsewhere called Gentill), bachelor of decrees, was collated 2 November, 1526. At the time of his institution he took an oath to pay John Corck (*sic*) *resignanti* an annuity during his life of £16, in equal portions at the four usual terms. In 1523 he was holding the vicarage of Lelant and St. Ives (Exchequer Q.R. Lay-Subsidies, Cornwall 87/122). He subscribed to the King's supremacy 17 August, 1534, with John Chynmowe, sacristan, James Treveith, John Knebone, and Ralf Trelabys, canons. Another subscriber was Warin Penhalluryk, vicar of St. Wendron and a prebendary of Glasney. If, as is probable, this is the same man as James Gentell who was dean of St. Crantock in 1536 (see *Valor Ecclesiasticus*) he must have been well provided for.

He died sometime before 23 April, 1546, on which day his successor in the vicarage of Lelant was instituted.

*Therlegh*  
... 1340-1

*Master John Libbe* was instituted and invested, 30 September, 1546, at the vicarage of Thorvertone, Devon, by the bishop's commissary general, on the presentation of John Graynefiled, esquire, the patron for that turn, by reason of a grant to him by the bishop, the original patron. He was the last provost of the college, which had been latterly called "St. Mary's of Glasney" (Oliver Mon. Dio. Exon.) and is, in the record of his institution, called The Church of "The Blessed Mary of Glasney juxta Penrin."

The name of St. Thomas the Martyr was, as is well known, held in especial aversion by Henry VIII., who even had his bones taken from the shrine at Canterbury and his name removed from all the service-books of the Church. At Exeter Cathedral books can still be seen where the hated name has been rudely cut out. The same change of name has been effected throughout the Glasney cartulary by erasure and writing over, as appears in the facsimile reproduced. The college is called by the name "Dive Virginis Marie" in Bishop Lacy's licence of 1542, referred to above.



(1.)

#### THE SACRISTANS.

The most important officer after the provost was the *Sacristan* (now, by corruption, with concurrent depreciation of duties and dignity, "sexton"). His principal duties were the care of the vessels and vestments, the superintendence of the cleansing of the church, and the opening and closing of the gates

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(1). See *Notes on illustrations* at the beginning of this book.



and doors. Of Bosham collegiate church he was actually the head.

The first sacristan of Glasney was Robert de Trethelw, as we learn from the kalendar of obits (p. 39).

On 23 August, 1315, we find Bishop Stapeldon at Glasney endeavouring to arrange for the due discharge of the duties of this office, to the maintenance of which the church of St. Colan was appropriated; but so great was the unwillingness of all to undertake the office, in consequence of its heavy responsibilities and small emoluments, that an arrangement was made for Sir Robert de Tredowel, a vicar of Glasney, to hold it together with that of *custos*, although the holding of two offices by the same man was against rule.

On the resignation of Otho de Northwode, Sir Robert Tredowel, sacristan of Glasney, was collated to a prebend, 21 June, 1334. Bishop Grandisson writes to Tredowel that he is sincerely desirous of carrying out the pious wish of Bishop Walter the First (Bronescombe), and he orders this prebend, God willing and the precious Martyr (St. Thomas) permitting, to be for ever annexed to the said office of sacristan. The mandate for Tredowel's induction is addressed to Seneschal, as provost.

Amongst other holders of the office of sacristan we note the following. Roger de Ponte is named in the kalendar of obits as sacristan. (p. 40). On 24 April, 1349, Sir William de Tregony was collated to the office, and to the canonry and prebend annexed thereto. (1). On the death of Sir William de Tregony, Sir John de Treuranou, priest, was collated, 19 March, 1362, (2). In 1375 the sacristan was one Reginald. In 1379 Sir Geoffrey Carew was sacristan, and on 29 March of that year he was authorised (during the illness of the provost) to correct the crimes and excesses of the canons, ministers, and servants of the

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(1). He had been appointed coadjutor to Reginald le Wyta, vicar of St. Crowan, 26 November, 1326.

(2). Probably the same as Sir John Trewroneke, inst. to Paul (Sancti Pauli, juxta Moushole), 1 March, 1362; patrons, the Abbat and Convent of Hayles.

college, and in cases of contumacy to appoint others in their place. Carew was still in office in 1393.

What the burdens were of which the canons of Glasney were so afraid may be learnt from Bishop Grandisson's deed of confirmation of Bishop Bronescombe's grant of the rectory of St. Colan. The document is dated 1 July, 1334, and was confirmed in the chapter of Glasney on the 29th of the same month. It recites how Bishop Walter the First (Bronescombe) erected a fine church (*basilica*) at Glasney, on what had been a wet marsh, and established therein certain canons and a sacristan, (who he wished should be a priest and a canon in the said church) and to whom definite duties were to be assigned; but he had been prevented by death from carrying his design fully into effect. Grandisson now confirms the appropriation of the church of St. Colan to the office of sacristan, and the appointment of Sir Robert de Tredowel to a canonry and prebend to enable him to support the said burdens, the sacristan to be called by that name and, by virtue of the said appropriation and union of offices, to receive the fruits of the said canonry and prebend for his own use. He also (with many flattering epithets) confirms Sir Robert in the office of sacristan. To prevent any doubt and to make clear what are the duties of the office, it is declared that the said sacristan shall collect all the fruits and obventions of the church of St. Colan (saving only a suitable portion for the vicar), and shall distribute the same in the manner thereafter laid down, and already provided for in the ordinance of the bishop's said predecessor. To each vicar of the said church he was to pay annually the sum of 10s. Moreover, on a Monday in September of every year he was to pay 9d. to each of his brother-canons present at the solemnity of St. Gabriel, the archangel, and to each vicar notifying his presence on that occasion, 5d. He was, moreover, to provide the lights at vespers, matins, masses, and canonical hours during that solemnity, in the manner customary on Christmas-days; and to distribute on the feast day itself 60s. in bread to the poor, for the souls of the founder, his successors and benefactors. In

addition to these duties the sacristan was to provide a clerk of the second form, who was to wear his habit in the choir, in addition to those already serving in the said church, whose duty it should be to sound the church bells and open and shut the gates of the close at the proper times, handing the keys of such gates after curfew (*post ignitegium de nocte*) (1) to the sacristan, or provost for the time being. The sacristan was, moreover, to find bread and wine for the Eucharist, and wax and torches as follows, namely, at all the greater-double festivals of the year seven tapers lighted in the choir, of which, until a better arrangement could be made, four were to stand around the altar, two on stands on the altar step (*duo ceroferaria coram Altare super gradum*) and one in the bason (*pelvis*) or corona suspended between the choir and the altar. Behind the corona a lamp was to be kept burning night and day, whenever the taper in the corona was extinguished, out of reverence for the Body of Christ. Also, over and above the others, two large tapers were to be placed one on each side of the Great Cross. And on Christmas-day, Epiphany, Easter, and Pentecost, as well as at the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the feast of St. Gabriel the Archangel, and both feasts (2) of the Glorious Martyr Thomas, six tapers or candles placed round the edges of the pelvis or corona were to be lighted, as follows—on each of these eight greater-double feasts, at both vespers and mass, all the seven tapers were to be lighted, and from then till compline three of the standard lights (*ceroferaria*); at matins, after the second bell, the taper in the corona was to be lighted, and while the last bell was sounding the four near the altar and the two at the Cross. During the singing of the *Gloria Patri* in the last responsory the two standards were to be lighted and kept alight until the end of matins. On Christmas-

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(1). It is perhaps unnecessary to remind my readers that after curfew not only were fires bound to be extinguished, but all persons had to be within their own houses. The curfew is still rung at Exeter cathedral and elsewhere.

(2). That is 29 December, the day of his martyrdom, and 7 July, the feast of his translation.

day and Epiphany, on account of the lateness of the season and the darkness, the two candles at the Cross were to be lighted at vespers. At the first mass on Christmas-night and lauds following, and at lauds in Epiphany, Easter, Pentecost, and both feasts of St. Thomas, and the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, all the tapers or candles in the bason or corona were to be lighted. At prime, terce, sext, and nones one was to be lighted in the middle of the bason or corona. On other major double feasts of somewhat less solemnity than the preceding, at vespers and matins, five only should be kept alight till the last verse of the hymn at vespers, and at matins till *Gloria Patri* of the ninth responsory, when for the first time the standards were to be lighted and so kept until the end of *Benedicamus*. The others as above, except the tapers in the bason or corona. And note that, whenever only one was lighted, it was to be in the bason or corona. On all lesser double feasts of greater solemnity than others because of the antiquity of their institution, at vespers and at matins, the four standards were to be lighted first at *Magnificat* and *Benedictus*. At mass two standards with two lights above, and one in the middle of the bason or corona. On other lesser double feasts of more recent institution, at vespers and at matins, three standards were to be first lighted at *Magnificat* and *Benedictus*, at mass the standards with two others, and at compline two. On feasts when the invitatory is chanted by three clerks, and at sext on Christmas-day, and on the feast of St. Silvester, also on the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in Easter week, and Pentecost, the first Sunday in Advent, Palm Sunday, throughout the octave of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, at vespers and at matins two and a standard at the usual time; at mass all four, namely, two standards and two other lights.

On the rest of the feasts at which nine lessons would be read, or three with rulers (*cum regimine chori*) (1), throughout

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(1). This refers to the division of the lessons into sections, each section being preceded by a benediction and followed by a respond. The num-

the whole year, at vespers, compline, and matins, a single light in the bason or corona, but at *Magnificat* and *Benedictus* and at mass the standards were to be lighted also. On feasts of three lessons without rulers, and on week-days, throughout vespers, compline, and matins, as well of the day as of St. Mary, there was to be a single light in the bason or corona. At the antiphon, nevertheless, of St. Mary, after compline, always two additional lights or more, according to the devotion of those willing to offer them.

The sacristan, moreover, and his successors for ever were bound to find at their own charges, frankincense, charcoal, mats and straw (*mattas et stramenta*) (1) for the whole church, and

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ber of these lessons varied, as did also the number of the psalms, according to the day ; thus, on Sundays there were ordinarily eighteen psalms and nine lessons ; on weekdays not being festivals, twelve psalms and three lessons ; on festivals not being Sundays nine psalms with three lessons or nine, according to the number of nocturns. The "rulers of the choir" correspond practically to those whom we now call "conductors." The words "*cum regimine Chori*" are used of the greater festivals, and indicate that the singing was grander and more solemn. The rulers were the two most competent men of the choir selected for the purpose. They were vested in amice, albe and stole, and a cope of the colour of the festival ; and each carried a staff, of silver or ivory, with which to lead the choir. They stood in the open space in the middle of the choir, in front of the large antiphonary, which was set open for their use. In the intervals they sat on moveable seats, placed near them for use as required. When necessary they moved up and down the choir ; for instance, they stood before the dignitary who had to commence the psalms, etc., and gave him the keynote.

1. *Straw (stramenta)*—really this word includes rushes and anything else suitable either for roofing or for laying on the floor, whether strewn loosely or woven into large mats. It must be remembered that until the 14th century pews or seats were almost unknown in church. The Exeter Synod of 1287 refers to disputes respecting sittings, but, as a rule, the floor was either of stone or, more commonly, of mere earth beaten hard, the "country" as we say in Cornwall. The only place where those attending service could rest was the porch, or a stone bench along the north, south, and west walls. Of these a few remain, as in the south transept of Tintagel church. Possibly the ledge at Gunwalloe along the west end of the church was so used. Prior to the introduction of seats, mats were placed on the ground, or straw or rushes were strewn on it. This does not appear to have been merely for the comfort of the worshippers, but also as a protection against their dirty boots, for it was continued after the introduction of pews ; for instance, the accounts of the churchwardens of St. Mary-at-hill, Middlesex, show that in 1493 they paid 3d. for three loads of rushes for "the new

ropes for the bells. They were to have the custody of the books, vessels, vestments, and all the other ornaments of the said church, and were bound to keep them in repair (the provost and chapter having first put them into proper condition), except where they had to be replaced by new ones. The sacristan also and his successors, as well as the provost for the time being, were to take diligent care that silence should be observed in the choir, and that proper pauses and stops should be observed in chants and psalmody; and they had canonical powers of enforcing their orders in such matters by the bishop's authority. The bishop also ordained, with the express consent of the provost and chapter that for the discharge of the before mentioned duties the sacristan should receive, in equal parts at Michaelmas and Easter, from the said provost and chapter, six marks of silver, by the hands of the stewards of the treasury of the said church, and all the wax that might be offered therein, and all lawful and customary dues at the installation of the canons. Every sacristan on his initiation to his office and canonry was to take an oath on the Holy Gospels to actually and continuously reside within the close at Glasney; otherwise his collation and institution should be *ipso facto* void. (1).

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pews," and in 1504 they purchased a similar quantity for the same purpose at 2d. In the churchwardens' accounts of Stratton, under date 1512, we find "paid for ij truss of rushes vjd." The history of pews, the un-christian feeling generated by quarrels as to the right of place, their effect on the length of sermons (for even in the Middle Ages people would not willingly listen to an hour-and-half sermon *standing*) and other like matters, are full of interest but outside my subject. Pews or no pews, *straw* did not always add to the comfort of those concerned; witness the following from the churchwardens account book of St. Margaret's, Westminster. "1610—Item. Paid to Goodwyfe Wells for salt to destroy the fleas in the churchwarden's seat, 6d."

1. This document is altogether most interesting. There are two copies of it in Grandisson's Register (p.754), one of which is printed in Oliver's Monasticon, and of the other and fuller one I give an abstract here. Its details, the careful directions as to the number of tapers, torches, and candles, to be burnt on different occasions, its gift to the sacristan of offerings of wax as a perquisite, and so on, all emphasize the importance of the subject. In these days of churches lit by gas, or electricity, we are apt to forget what was the state of things once. In Andrew's "Curious Church Gleanings" (London,

The position and duties of the sacristan seem to have been points found difficult of settlement. On 21 July, 1336, we find Bishop Grandisson issuing a declaration to explain that in

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1896), is an article by Dr. J. Charles Cox on "The Lights of Mediæval Churches" from which I draw some of the information in this note. The lighting of churches in such a way as to enable the congregation to follow the service was a thing unthought of in the Middle Ages. Where the night offices were kept, there was a dim light from the lamp before the high altar, from the two candles attached to the lectern in the chancel; sometimes a cresset with one or more cups hollowed in it, as at Lewannick, was placed by the door, and a little light would be got from the votive candles burning before the images of the saints, or the candles or torches round the "hearses" of the dead. Probably, too, persons brought into the Church the lanterns they had used to guide them on the road, as the people of Exmoor did even in the last century. The provision of lights, scanty as they were, was a serious consideration, and the expense figures largely in church accounts, as, for example, in the Stratton accounts for 1512 "payd to John Wolfe for vij pounde of wax agens Ester iiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>"; "payde for making of the same wax to William Gyste iiij<sup>d</sup>"; and, in 1526, "paid for a pound of wekys [wicks] ij<sup>d</sup> ob." Sometimes rent-charges were created for the purpose as, for instance, in the 13th century when lands in Lichfield were conveyed on yearly payment to the cathedral church of a candle worth 6d. and of a pair of candles to the chapel of the B. V. M. in the same city. By his will, dated 9 June, 1536, James Barton of Horncastle bequeathed no less than 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of twenty three lights, each of which he names, in the church of the Blessed Virgin at that place. Except the light in the choir, these would not be kept burning after nightfall, unless the occasion was some especial festival. The churchwardens' accounts of All Saints, Derby (1466-7) give us an idea of how (at any rate in some places) the money was raised for lights. Some we find undertaken by certain citizens who were named; others as follows in the quaint language of the original:—

"Imp'mis Sancte Cat'ne lyght ys upholden by gederyng of the candyllyghter and conteneth XX serges [i.e. great tapers]. Itm Sayncte Nicholas lyght ys upholden by the parishe clerke, by his gederyng of Saint Nicholas nyghte, and conteneth xij serges. Itm whoesoe ever ys scolemaster by gederyng amonge his scholars upholden before Sancte Nicholas iiij wax serges." Which last is very appropriate, seeing that St. Nicholas is the patron-saint of boys. The farriers kept six wax serges before St. Loy, the bakers five before St. Clement, the shoemakers five before Our Lady, and so on, there being altogether seventy eight great tapers "upheld" by some one. In addition, there were the candles (or torches or serges) that were usually carried in funeral processions to church, and there burnt around the bodies. In the case of the wealthy, whose hearses were allowed to remain around their tombs, these were renewed from time to time, particularly at the anniversary obit. In 1447 there were no less than 27 of these "sepulchre

enjoining on the sacristan continuous residence he did not mean it in the sense put on it by the over-curious. It would suffice if the sacristan was in residence continuously or at intervals for three parts of the year out of four. In 1424 (3 August) we find Bishop Edmund Lacy writing from Chudleigh to the Dean of Keryer and Sir John Rawlyn, vicar-choral of Glasney, to insist on the sacristan, Master Nicholas Harry, obeying the judgment of the commissaries in a dispute between himself and his chapter, whereby he was bound to undertake the repair of the books and ornaments of the church. But Master Nicholas was not satisfied. He claimed that no minister should leave the college without his leave; that at greater-double feasts he should lead in Divine service, and that in the absence of the provost he should be president of the canons sitting in chapter. When the provost was present he claimed the second place. These and some minor questions were referred to the arbitration of William Fylham, canon of Exeter and archdeacon of Cornwall, and Richard Olyver, canon of Glasney and rector of Alyngton (East Allington, in Devon). On 18 November, 1427, they reported their decision that no one could withdraw from the college without leave of the sacristan, and that, in the absence of the provost, the senior canon, and not the sacristan, was to take precedence. As to repair of books, etc., they confirmed the previous decision. (1).

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serges" at All Saints, Derby. Bequests for providing these are fairly frequent. In the Menheniot accounts we find evidence of contributions of wax being periodically made by members of the guild of St. Ladislaw, e.g. under date 1555 we find "waxe sylver for the Northe ij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>", waxe sylver for the Sowthe xx<sup>d</sup>," and similar entries occur elsewhere in the same accounts. Sometimes wax was purchased (in 1555 it cost at Menheniot from 13d. to 15d. per lb.), sometimes the candles were purchased ready-made, e.g., at the same place the Churchwardens bought a pound of wax candles for 14d. But I have already made this note too long, and close it by mentioning that on Christmas, Candlemas, and Easter days, most mediaeval churches were ablaze with light, and in the 15th century England was especially remarkable for its well-lighted churches.

(1). I take this from the Cartulary. The Nicholas Harry referred to above must not be confused with the provost of that name. It will be seen below that another Nicholas Harry was instituted in 1424. *John G. Smith*  
Dee.



From 1401 onwards the catalogue of holders of the *sacristia*, or office of sacristan, with the canonry and prebend annexed thereto, is fairly complete.

*Master Nicholas Harry*, was collated to the office by Bishop Stafford 28 March, 1401, on the death of Geoffrey Carreu. He resigned in 1423 on becoming provost.

*Master John Burdet*, chaplain, was inst. and invested 29 April, 1423, on the resignation of *Master Nicholas<sup>1</sup> Harry*, the usual oath of personal residence being recorded, and the mandate directed to *Master Harry*, the provost, for his induction. He was instituted to St. Madron V., 17 Jan., 1408, on the presentation of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England. During his incumbency of Madron the chapel of St Morwetha (*hodie* Morvah) was licensed, 17 April, 1409, but with limitations as to the administration of the sacraments. Whether he is identical with John Burdet, archdeacon of Chester, (24 March, 1433 to April, 1449), who also held prebends in London (1433) and Lincoln (1438) I am unable to say, *but on his resignation,*

*Master Nicholas Harry*, chaplain, was inst. and invested, on the bishop's collation, 5 December, 1424, and a mandate directed to the provost for his installation and induction. <sup>He apparently</sup> died before 23 March, 1447, as Sir John Fowlere is said to have succeeded on his death, but the form of the entry of Fowlere's institution, though it distinctly states that Harry's death was the cause of vacancy, is inappropriate to such a case and looks like a blind copy of the next preceding entry.

<sup>156, 1426, here is a  
: a Master N. Harry  
of Sir [blank]</sup>  
*Sir John Fowlere*, chaplain, was collated 23 March, 1447, at Chudleigh. Mandate to the provost, or, in his absence, the president of the chapter. He resigned in 1451. He, or another of the same name, was collated to the prebend of St. Martin, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, 7 Oct., 1434.

*Sir Thomas Schanke*, chaplain, was collated 23 September, 1451, at Clyst. Mandate (as usual) to the provost, or, in his absence, the president of the chapter. On 22 Jan., 1447, the bishop received the certificate of *Master John Nicolle*, bachelor of both laws, canon and prebendary of Glasney, with respect to an in-

quisition as to the right of patronage of the rectory of Warleggan, <sup>3 miles</sup> the commission having been directed to Nicholas Harry, <sup>Commis</sup> official of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction in Cornwall, and the <sup>as to the</sup> said John Nicolle, canon of Glasney. The return stated that the <sup>one year</sup> rectory became vacant by the resignation of Sir Thomas Schanke, <sup>on 27 Dec</sup> 8 December, 1446. Schanke also occurs as rector in another <sup>the then</sup> inquisition, dated 2 September, 1442. He was rector of St <sup>in Cornw</sup> Mawgan-in-Pyder from 3 December, 1446, until his death; his suc- <sup>(name not</sup> cessor being appointed 28 October, 1462. On 30 April, 1458, he had <sup>given)</sup> licence partially relieving him from personal residence. <sup>John</sup>

*Master John Pascow.* No record of his institution can be <sup>2</sup> found, but it probably followed on Schanke's death; it was at <sup>12</sup> any rate before 29 September, 1463, on which date he occurs as sacristan. On his resignation (on becoming provost),

*Master Thomas Kaylleway* was inst., 14 June, 1467, at Penryn, on the bishop's collation. The mandate for his induction was directed to Master Owin Loide, LL.D., chancellor of the bishop, in the stead and name of the provost.

*Master James Calway*, chaplain. No record of his institution can be found; but on his resignation

*Sir John Oby*, chaplain, was inst. 14 December, 1479, at Clyst, on the bishop's collation. Mandate to the precentor of the church of Glasney. He became provost.

*Master John Carewe*, bachelor of decrees, was inst. and invested 1 January, 1492, in the Bishop's [Manor-] house at [East] Horsley in the diocese of Winchester, in the person of Master Ralph Leptone, his proctor, on the bishop's collation. On his resignation

*Master William Nicolle*, bachelor of decrees, was inst., 20 <sup>a Sir W.</sup> April, 1492, in the person of Peter Carvanelle, literate, his proc- <sup>chaplain</sup> tor, on the bishop's collation. <sup>inst. b</sup>

*Master William Uryne.* No record of his institution can <sup>4 Sep. 13</sup> be found; but on his resignation <sup>17 Dec 22</sup> <sup>1508.</sup>

*Sir John Chymmowe* was inst. 13 June, 1507, at the bishop's house in London (*extra barras Novi Templi*), on the bishop's collation; the church in this and the next two records being called simply "de Penryne."

*Sir Robert Bodye.* No record of his institution can be found; but it must have been after 27 July, 1534, as Sir John Chymmowe was then still sacristan. In Bishop Veysey's *Valor* 1563, Sir Robert Bodye is named as incumbent of the *sacristia* (value £4) and of a prebend (value 26s.). On his death

*George Plankney*, M.A. was inst., 26 February, 1537, at Credyton, on the bishop's collation. The entry is incomplete, and there is no mention of a mandate. A George Plankney was rector of St. Mary-Arches, Exeter, at the time of Veysey's *Valor* and one of the same name, and doubtless identical with our canon, was collated V. of St. Gwinear, 19 July, 1535, and resigned during the same year.

*William Reskymmer*, M.A., was inst. 29 June, 1537, at Clyst, on the bishop's collation. This man was no doubt one of the Cornish family of the name, best known now by Holbein's beautiful portrait at Hampton Court Palace of "Reskemeer, a Cornish Gent," that is, John Reskymmer, sheriff of Cornwall in 1536 and 1540, who was possibly a brother. He was admitted Cornwall-Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 15 Dec., 1514, and took his M.A. degree, 5 Nov., 1515. He was rector of Ladock 15 Jan., 1520 to 1558, and we find him also as vicar of Constantine in 1536. He died in 1558. He married Alice, daughter of John Densil, sergeant-at-law, by whom he had issue four daughters. (1.)

*17 Dec. 53  
next Dec. 71  
1577 on his  
resignation*

*John Warene*, clerk, was inst. 29 March, 1539, on the bishop's collation, the church being called that of "the Blessed Mary of Penryn." He is probably identical with John Waryn, or Warren, admitted fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 26 June, 1511, whose name appears in Veysey's *Valor* of 1536 as rector of Lifton and of Roche, and vicar of Altarnun. On his resignation

*Matthew Newcombe*, clerk, was inst. 28 April, 1541, at the Palace, Exeter, on the bishop's collation, and he was still in office 16 February, 1545.

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(1.) Boase, *Regr. Ex. Coll. Oxon.*

Before proceeding to tell of the dissolution of the College, I note some valuations of it made at times other than that of what is generally spoken of as *the Valor Ecclesiasticus*.

From very early times large sums of money had been yearly paid to the Popes of Rome by the people of England, and, as long as the pope was regarded as the head of Christendom and in a position to confer benefits on its people, there was no reason why a moderate sum should not be so paid. For a very long time the pope received annates and tenths of every ecclesiastical benefice. In 1288 Pope Nicholas IV. sanctioned the raising of a tenth for six years by Edward I. towards defraying the expenses of a crusade, on which the King had vowed to go. And if a crusade was ever desirable never was it more so than then. Acre, Tyre, Sidon, and Berytus alone remained in the hands of the Christians, and, in the absence of succour from Europe, these fell before the great army of the Sultan Khalil Ashraf, and the Crusaders' flag disappeared from the Holy Land. Popes issued hysterical bulls; kings expressed their willingness to go if only their rivals would let them; and, in fact, everyone put the blame on someone else and no one went. Edward I tried to relieve the excitement by directing it against the Jews, first getting them preached at, then putting many to death for tampering with the coinage, and finally, in 1290, expelling the remainder, to the number of over 15,000, an act for which the church expressed its gratitude by voting a tenth of the income of the clergy. The king at once had a new valuation roll prepared, the work being completed by 1291.

The feeling aroused by this valuation was very bitter, a feeling, doubtless, largely due to the knowledge that previous grants of a similar kind had not been spent on the objects for which they had been voted. Complaints were loud that the assessors fixed the valuation at sums greatly exceeding the amounts returned on oath, and it certainly does appear that in many cases it was raised considerably above the earlier assessment. Chroniclers speak of "the inextinguishable avarice in the heart of the king," and one exclaims, "The Egyptian priests

were freer than we are now; for Joseph took all the land of Egypt except that of the priests, but Pharaoh now has us and ours."

In considering how far these complaints were justified it must be remembered that of recent years the clergy had escaped very lightly in matters of taxation, and that incomes below ten marks (£6 13s. 4d.), the usual stipend of a vicar, were not charged.

Of the copies remaining of this valuation the one at Exeter Cathedral (which, if not absolutely contemporary, is nearly so) is apparently the oldest. From this copy of the valuation, (1), known as the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., I extract the references to Glasney, and its appropriated churches.

*DEANERY OF PENREN.*

The Rectory (*Ecclesia*) of St. Budock £6. Penryn. Tenth 12/-  
The Rectory of S. Gluvias (*S. Glyviaci*) 40/- Penryn. Tenth 4/-

*DEANERY OF POUDRESHIRE.*

Glasney. The Rectory of Mevagissey

(*Lamorrec*) 40/- ———

Glasney. The Rectory of St. Feock 66/8. Tenth 6/8.

The Vicarage of the same 13/4. ———

Glasney. The Rectory of St. Kea

(*Landegh*) £8 6 8 Tenth 16/8.

The Vicarage of the same 20/- ———

Glasney. The Rectory of St. Allen

(*de S. Aluno*) £5 6 8 Tenth 10/8.

*DEANERY OF PENWITH.*

Penryn. The Rectory of St. Just £8 0 0 Tenth 16/-

Glasney. The Rectory of St. Zennor

(*S. Senare*) £4 0 0 Tenth 8/-

The Vicarage of the same 20/- ———

Penryn. The Rectory of St. Enoder

(*Enodry*) £7 6 8 Tenth 14/8.

The Vicarage of the same 20/- ———

|                          |        |           |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|
| The Rectory of St. Colan | £4 0 0 | Tenth 8/- |
| The Vicarage of the same | 6 8    | ———       |

Amongst the temporalities of the college was the manor of Penryn valued at £21 8s. 1½d.

This valuation was preserved of record in the King's Exchequer, and continued to be the standard by which all assessments on the clergy were regulated until the time of Henry VIII. I give below extracts from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., which had become necessary owing to the great change in the value of benefices, as estimated in money, between his time and that of Edward I., to the change in the relative values of the benefices, and to the existence of new benefices, especially in chantries. This is not the place to relate the history of the Reformation of the English Church, or to comment on the strange admixture of genuine desire for the removal of abuses with a greed for money which were almost equal factors in the movement that led to the separation (whether final or otherwise time alone can say) of England from the Roman see. Henry VIII. was not the first monarch to strive for relief from the heavy exactions imposed on the country by the pope. A parliament of Henry IV. had declared the payment of annates to be "a horrible mischief and damnable custom," but it remained for Henry VIII. to make a complete breach in the connection. We have fortunately no occasion to deal with the nauseating story of the divorce negotiations, and may be content to say that those negotiations largely explain the piecemeal way in which the anti-papal legislation was carried out. On January 15, 1532, Parliament passed the act which restrained payment to the pope of the first-fruits of all bishoprics and archbishoprics, and this act was not ratified by the king until 25 June, 1533. In January, 1534, a second act was passed confirming the former one (why necessary is not clear), and a further act declaring it to be unlawful to make any payments on any pretence to the see of Rome. Henry, however, had no intention of letting these payments lapse in favour of the church; his aim was to secure them for himself and his successors. But the names Annates, Peter's pence, In-

dulgence fees, and so on, were hateful to the people, and, if they were to be collected, they must be collected under some other name. Accordingly the " Acte concerninge the paiment of the first fruites of all dignities, benefices, and promocyons spirituall, and also concerninge one annuell pencyon of the tenth parte of all the possessions of the church, spirituall and temporall, graunted to the Kinge's Highnes and his heires " was passed, 3 November, 1534. The first-fruits are declared to be the clear revenue and profits for one entire year, and the tenths the tenth part of such yearly revenue. In the instruction to the commissioners intrusted with making the necessary returns, they were forbidden to make some of the deductions authorized by the act itself, and further to make any allowance for remuneration for spiritual services, or for repairs to buildings. The following extract from the commissioners' return, usually known as the " Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII " or the " Liber Regis," shows the nature of the deductions allowed, and the necessity for the survey.

The College of St. Thomas in Glasney by Penryn, of which Walter Good (*i.e.* Bronescombe) formerly Bishop of Exeter is founder; James Gentill being Provost there, etc.

#### SPIRITUALS.

Value of the farm of garb tithes belonging to the College in the following villis and parishes, namely—

|                                                                             | £  | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Parish of St. Just with 40/- from the<br>glebe ( <i>sanctuarium</i> ) there | 21 | 7  | 8  |
| Zennor                                                                      | 8  | 12 | 2  |
| Sithney with 20/- from the glebe there                                      | 20 | 0  | 0  |
| Budock with 18/- from the glebe there                                       | 17 | 8  | 0  |
| Gluvias                                                                     | 10 | 10 | 0  |
| Feock                                                                       | 7  | 13 | 4  |
| Kea and Kenwyn                                                              | 24 | 3  | 4  |
| Goran with 20/- from the glebe there                                        | 22 | 0  | 0  |
| Enoder with 73/4 from the glebe there                                       | 27 | 13 | 4  |
| Mevagissey                                                                  | 3  | 6  | 8  |

|           |      |    |   |
|-----------|------|----|---|
| Milorland | 20   | 0  | 0 |
| Colan     | 5    | 6  | 8 |
| Manaccan  | 7    | 0  | 0 |
| Allen     | 10   | 12 | 0 |
| Tregenhay | 15   | 0  |   |
| Penryn    | 5    | 0  |   |
| Total     | £206 | 13 | 2 |

## TEMPORALS.

In feodo senescalli et auditoris annuatim soluto :

|                                                                                                                                                                                       |      |    |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|
| Yearly value of rents and farm of lands<br>and tenements of both free tenants<br>and conventionaries, with 2/- from<br>perquisites of the court, estimated by<br>the commissioners at | £4   | 0  | 0 |
| Total value of spirituals and temporals                                                                                                                                               | £210 | 13 | 2 |

## REPRISES ALLOWED :

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |      |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|---|
| To John Killigrew, auditor of the College,<br>20/- and to Stephen Gayre, Steward<br>of the house, 10/-                                                                                                                                                                       | 1    | 10 | 0 |
| Alms annually distributed to the poor<br>at different times for the soul of<br>Walter Good, founder of the College,<br>namely, on Maunday Thursday ( <i>cena</i><br><i>Domini</i> ) 2/8; on the feast of Gabriel<br>60/-; and on the day of the said<br>founder's obit. 10/- | 3    | 12 | 8 |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £5   | 2  | 8 |
| Total                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | £205 | 10 | 6 |

It is worth yearly after allowing the said  
reprises, with £32 18s. 7d. for the por-  
tion of the provost for the time being,  
viz. for his prebend £24, his obit 2/2,



|                                                                                                                                                                                         |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| and his share of the common fund<br>( <i>dividencia sua</i> ) £8 16s. 5d.                                                                                                               |         |
| And £10 4s. 7d for the portion of the<br>sacristan, namely for his prebend 26/-,<br>obit 2/2, and share of the com-<br>mon fund £8 16s. 5d.                                             | 10 4 7  |
| And £98 4s. 5d. for like portions or per-<br>petual pensions to eleven canons, at<br>£8 18s. 7d. each, namely for obit 2/2<br>and share of the common fund £8 16s.<br>5d.               | 98 4 5  |
| And £42 15s. 4d. for like portions or<br>perpetual pensions of the seven vicars<br>choral, at £6 2s. 2½d. each, namely,<br>for stipend ( <i>vadiis</i> ) £6 os. 4½d. and<br>obit 1/10.  | 42 15 4 |
| £5 8s. od. for like portions or perpetual<br>pensions of six choristers, at 18/- each<br>namely, for stipend 17/5½ and obit<br>6½d.                                                     | 5 8 0   |
| £7 1s. 10d. for like portions of a chan-<br>try there of the foundation of Thomas<br>Brantyngham, formerly Bishop of<br>Exeter, its founder, namely, for sti-<br>pend £7 and obit 1/10. | 7 1 10  |
| £4 8s. 10d. for a like portion of a chantry<br>there of a foundation of Odo Bod-<br>rughan its founder, namely for stipend<br>£4 7s. od., and obit 1/10.                                | 4 8 10  |
| Also £4 8s. 6d. for like portions of a<br>chantry there of the foundation of<br>John de Beaupre and Margaret his<br>wife, namely for stipend £4 6s. 8d.<br>and obit 1/10.               | 4 8 6   |
| Balance of the nett value after allow-                                                                                                                                                  |         |

|                                                   |           |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| ing the above pensions, portions and<br>salaries, | Yearly    | 5                      |
|                                                   | Total     | £205 10 6              |
|                                                   | The tenth | £20 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

This return appears to have been made early in 1536, but, as far as the diocese of Exeter was concerned, it was not considered as sufficient in detail. Accordingly a further return was required of Bishop Veysey, and sent by him to the Crown, 3 November, 1536. The following extracts show a divergence in some of the figures for which I am unable to account.

The College of Saint Thomas at Glasney, by Penryn, where is a provost, twelve prebendaries, and other ministers.

|                            |                          |     |   |     |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| The office of Provost,     | ✓James Gentell.          | £20 | 0 | 0   |
| „ of the Sacristan, there, | Robert Bodye.            | 4   | 0 | 0   |
| Prebends there,            | ✓Thomas Bedelle.         | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓ Ralph Trelebs.         | 1   | 6 | 0 - |
|                            | ✓Robert Bodye.           | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓James Trewethyn.        | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | John Kirkham.            | 1   | 6 | 0 - |
|                            | ✓John Harrys.            | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓Richard Carlyan.        | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓Nicholas or John Smyth. | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓Thomas or John Newman.  | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓Thomas Vyvyan.          | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | John Moreman.            | 1   | 6 | 0   |
|                            | ✓Henry Killyvrache       | 1   | 6 | 0   |

It will be observed that the sacristan is properly included in the list of prebendaries, but for some reason the provost is omitted, though a canonry and prebend were annexed to his office, and all the recorded institutions to the provostship after that of Richard Reddew in 1436 were also to the canonry and prebend annexed thereto. Ralph Trelebs occurs elsewhere as Trelabys (see under Jentle in the catalogue of Provosts), but neither

his nor John Kirkham's institution is recorded in the Registers. John Smyth should probably be *Nicholas*, and *John* Newman, Thomas. The order of the names is possibly that of precedence according to the Stalls.

The Common possessions of the said College :—

*Item.* The said College hath in common possessions, over and above the said Portions, as well as spirituals, temporals applied to the daily maintenance of the resident Canons, Vicars Choral, Clerks of the second form, Choristers and other Ministers serving God in the said College, £165 18s. 7½d. The Chantry there—Henry Trevarghe, *alias* Nycolle, £5 6s. 8d.

Glasney College is included amongst the chantries granted to the king by act of parliament, 37 Henry VIII, cap. 4. By a letter of the Earl of Hertford, dated 19 July, 1545, it appears that, in response to a request which he had made by letter dated 25 June, 1545, requesting (*inter alia*) to be allowed to exchange the college of St. Mary Ottery, which he then held, for the college of Beverley, he had been informed that the King was not "minded to deface any of his gret colleagues;" and on the 27th of July he wrote soliciting the gift of Glasney College, in addition to that of St. Mary Ottery. He does not seem to have obtained his wish (1).

Henry died before he had been able to seize all that had been granted to him; and on the accession of Edward VI the remaining chantries were given to him by the act of parliament, I Edward VI, cap. 14, Glasney being included as a College (2). Henry had caused a valuation to be made of the ornaments, jewels, and bells of the chantries, etc., in 1546, (3) and from this

(1) State papers of Henry VIII. (Rolls Series) vol. 5. p. 489 note.

(2) From the acts of the privy council we learn that the real motive of suppression of chantries etc., was to get money to meet the expenses of the Scottish and French wars. The act does not refer to this motive, but in its preamble speaks of erecting grammar-schools, augmenting the universities, and relieving the poor,—all of them laudable objects but not destined to be attained.

(3) The letters patent are dated 14 Feb., 37 Henry VIII.

we learn (1) that at Glasney there were ornaments worth the large sum of £153 os. 8d.. In 1548 (2) they amounted only to £26. Had they been made away with in the interval? Or does the former value include the jewels and plate which in 1547 were returned separately?

The certificate of the commissioners sent by Edward VI to take survey of all colleges, chantries, free chapels, and other like, in Cornwall, informs us that there were then (1548) the provost and seven prebendaries resident, and five not resident (there being then two vacancies), seven vicars, a chapel clerk, a bellringer, four choristers, and three chantry priests. It describes the "fayer havyn named ffalmouth to which sometimes resort one hundred great ships, which being there have allwayes used to resorte to the saide Colledge to see the Mynystracon, and the walls of the said Colledge on the Southe-syde well fortyfied w<sup>t</sup> Towers and Ordinaunce in the same for the Defence of the said towne and the ryver comynge to the same, whych Ordinaunce perteyn to the men of the said towne (3).

This Colledge standeth Dystaunte ffrom the parishe Church half a myle and more, whyche parishe Church ys very lytle for the nombre of the People in the said towne."

It then records the names, ages, and stipends of the inmates. "John Lybbe, a man well-learned, Provost there, of thage of lx yeres, hathe for his sallarye in the said Colledge bysides his promocion in other places x<sup>li</sup>." *o the fi* The ages of the seven resident prebendaries were 70, 70, 60, 45, 46, 80, and 45. The only children were the choristers, aged 10, 12, 13 and 12 years respectively.

"The yerely values of y<sup>e</sup> land and yerely profette perteynyng and belongynge to y<sup>e</sup> said Colledge together w<sup>t</sup> v

(1) Chantry certificate, Roll 15. No. 79.

(2) Chantry certificate, Roll 9. (Commission dated 14 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1548<sup>r</sup> 2 Edw. VI.)

(3) See map facing p 41.

acres di. (1) of Woode ccxxviiij<sup>li</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup> vij<sup>d</sup>. whereof paid oute in reprises to divers psones vj<sup>li</sup> v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

The Clere Remayn yearly w<sup>t</sup>. [blank] the sallaryes of the Incombents and other mynysters in the said Colledge and fees and annuities.

£      s.      d.  
ccxxj   xviiij   iiij

|                                           |                                      |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Plate and Jewells                         | Gylte ounces ccx                     |
| Weying ounces cccciij <sup>ss</sup> xiiij | in parcel gilte                      |
|                                           | and silver cciij <sup>ss</sup> iiij. |

Ornaments valued by estymacon xxvj<sup>li</sup>. Leade conteyning by estimacon xl ffoder, whereof viij foder ys taken by vertue of a commission for the fortificacion of the Isles of Sylve.

*Memorandum.* That this church aboute a twelmoneth past, by reason of the open standynge of the same upon the see, by tempest of whether felle into suche decaye that the provost there was drevyn to borrow xl<sup>li</sup>. to repayer the same Church, and as the said Provost and other deposed before vs the comysioners, the said provost now standith bownden for the payment of the saide somme.

*Item.*—"This ys a mete place to establishe a learned man to teache a granier scole or to preache Gods worde, for the people thereabouts be very ignoraunte."

England generally at the time of the Reformation awoke to the fact that "the people be very ignoraunte," and, having made the discovery, proceeded to urge on the Government to found colleges and schools. Edward VI shared in the popular wish and did what he could, but the result was after all quite insignificant. Many of the schools popularly supposed to have been founded by Edward VI were only re-foundations of monastic and other schools which the Reformation had destroyed. Williams, the Speaker of the House of Commons, addressing Queen Elizabeth in 1562, refers to "the want of schools; at least a hundred are wanting in England which before time were."

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(1) i.e. *dimidia* (5½ acres). "Bishop's Wood" at Penryn is perhaps part of this 5½ acres, though more probably it forms a part of the episcopal estates rather than of those of the college.

In spite of Cranmer's efforts, very little of the diverted revenues of the church was devoted to preaching God's word, and the remainder was devoted to many purposes other than education, as witness the following certificate preserved at the Augmentation Office (Miscell. Books, vol. 67, fol. 174<sup>b</sup>.)

"16 April, 2 Edward VI. A certificate of the belles, leade, stones and timbr, apparteineng to the Churche of the late Colledge of Sainte Thomas Glasney, now comonlye called O<sup>r</sup> Ladye of Glasney, in the said Countye.

In primis in the Stepel of the saide Colledge ar V Belles waeing ... .. iiij<sup>m</sup>l wieghte at xx<sup>s</sup> the C—xl<sup>l</sup>. Item—in the saide Stepel is one litell bell named the marowmasse bell, wayeng j<sup>o</sup> weichte at xx<sup>s</sup> the C—xx<sup>s</sup>.

|                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Belles<br>Leade and<br>Timbr of the<br>said Colledge | Item thupper parte of the Steple<br>is all covered with Leade and the<br>churche parte with Leade and parte<br>with Stone named Slate in that<br>Countrye. A great parte of the<br>Leade that covereth the saide<br>Church by virtue of warrant<br>from the Counsell was sent to<br>the thiles of Sille for the<br>Kings Maiesties fortificacions<br>there, the leade that remayneth<br>uppon the saide Church and Steple<br>being new caste will be | } xxij ffoder(1)<br>at iiij [li] the<br>fother, iiij <sup>xx</sup><br>viiij <sup>ll</sup> |
|                                                          | Everye ffoder of new cast Leade<br>is worth in that Countrye                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                           |
|                                                          | Every hundred wieght of bell<br>metell in that contrey is worthe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                           |
|                                                          | The stones and Timber of the<br>saide Church with the Cloister<br>and Steple is worthe                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                           |
|                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                           |

---

(1.) A fodder (or fother)=19 cwt

per Johem Grainfelde, Supervisorem.

xxj<sup>mo</sup> Die December, Anno Scdo Regis E.vj<sup>th</sup>.

|                                            |                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| pro Egideo Kelwaye, The premisses ar solde | } Cxlix <sup>i</sup> onus (1) in<br>compotode anno iij<br>Regis predicti |
| generoso to him for the somme              |                                                                          |
| of . . . . .                               |                                                                          |

To be paid all in hand

Soluta Thesaurio x<sup>o</sup> ffebraur anno predicto

Gyles Keylwaye.

Past in the name of John Perient, Knight, and Thomas Reve as parcell of the somme of  $m^{11}m^{1}viii^x^{11}$  xj<sup>o</sup>ob. q." (2)

Giles Keylwaye apparently did not purchase the site but only the materials, and no doubt promptly removed them. At any rate, amongst other estates passing to the heir by the death of John Pendarves, of Crowan, on the 16th of July, 1616, were the site and ruined walls of this church, besides half an acre of land formerly the cemetery. (3)

At the suppression, the following pensions were allowed namely, to Libbe, the provost, £18 7s. 1d. yearly; to five of the canons, £6 13s. 4d. each; and to the remaining six, £6 each; to Mychell and to Ralph Richards, chantry priests, £4 12s. each; to the chapel-clerk and the bell-ringer £2 each; while smaller pensions amounted altogether to £10 11s. 4d. (4).

Of the buildings that must once have formed such a conspicuous object nothing remains but the fragment of a pillar

(1). The original has the usual abbreviation for *onus*, but I am not satisfied that it is correct.

(2.) i.e. £3810 0s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

(3.) *Inquisitiones post mortem*, 14 James I, p. 2, No 85. Perhaps, however, the college was not then so ruinous as this seems to suggest. One Peter Munday, who kept a note book until recently preserved at Penzance, and who wrote after 1602, and perhaps as late as 1654, says of Penryn "Here are the ruines of the famous Colledge of Glasney; the ruines of the Church and Steeple yet to be seen; many strong towers remaining yet entire." He says, too, "I have heard say my grandfather, Peter Munday, was either Chanon or Chantor in that Colledge 120 years since."

(4) See Roll of Fees of suppressed chantries and religious houses, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Add. MSS. British Museum, 8102.

and a piece of vaulted roof, a piece or two of wall and a few stray stones and a stoup in the houses and gardens of Penryn. The vaulting is apparently of the 14th century, and most of the loose stones are of the same date, a few being of the 15th(1).

At Mylor is some stone work which traditionally is said to have come from Glasney, and Saint Colan claims that its treble bell was once in the Collegiate church.

It is a fine mediaeval bell with an inscription only half decipherable, and marked with a cross of which a copy is given on p. 55 above.



(2)

It may be interesting to note that at the foot of the inventory of the goods of the church of St. Gluvias, dated 12 March, 1549, is the following memorandum "I<sup>e</sup> more solde of the jewels of the said church to the value of xx<sup>li</sup> of S for the

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(1) For illustration of these see vol. 1 of the Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, where is a plan, as also a sketch of the inscribed stone on a house in St. Thomas' Street, which is referred to in the key which I give to the modern map of Penryn.

(2) See *Notes on Illustrations*.



Byldyng of a Market House in the town of Penryn the whiche xx<sup>ll</sup> we have remaynyng in o<sup>r</sup> hands for the furnysshing of the said byldyng untill the Kyngs Magistys pleasure therein be knowen."

#### CANONS AND PREBENDARIES OF GLASNEY.

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The following notes on those who held prebends in Glasney, or served the chantries there, I have been unable to incorporate conveniently in their places; I give them here collectively for purposes of reference. Where I cite no authority I take the names and particulars from Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's edition of the Exeter episcopal registers, as far as they extend, and for subsequent years from the registers themselves. Where the names occur above (in the kalendar or otherwise) I have thought it unnecessary to draw attention to the fact. Prebendaries who became provosts are noticed in the catalogue of the latter, and some will be found amongst the sacristans. Aliases were so frequent in early times that it is quite possible the same person sometimes appears under more than one name.

From the cartulary we learn what were the offices and benefices held by the first canons of Glasney. Henry de Bollet (MS. Bollegh) the first provost, was a clerk of the bishop; Sir Stephen Heym was steward of Cornwall and rector of the churches of Lanteglos and Lanivet; Roger of St. Constantine was clerk of the king of the Germans and rector of the churches of St. Paul, (*S. Paulinus*) St. Ervan, (*S. Hermes*) and Lanreath, (*Lanreythow*); Master Nicholas de Tregorrek, rector of the church of St. Constantine; Master Roland de Podyforth, rector of the church of St. Creed (*Sancta Crida*); Master Richard Vivian, Official of Cornwall and rector of the church of Lamorran; Master William of St. Just, rector of the church of St. Just in Roslande (1); Robert

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(1). When did the foolish spelling *Roseland* first come in?

Fitz-Robert, rector of the church of St. Gwinear, (*S. Wynierus*); Walter Peverell, rector of St. Ladock; Walter de Fermesham, rector of the church of St. Mylor; Durrant Haym, rector of the church of Morwenstowe; Paine of Liskeard, treasurer of the king of the Germans, and rector of the church of St. Stephen in Branell; and Walter de Tremur, rector of the church of St. Probus.

*Sir Stephen Haym.* See above.

He built his residence in the wood divided by the public road from the church and the dwellings of the other canons. This Bishop Bronescombe disapproved and on the canon's death took the place for himself and his successors, (1) giving in exchange to canon and prebendary, Master Adam Haym, clerk of the king of the Germans and rector of Southill and other churches (2) (apparently Stephen Haym's successor), a piece of ground on the north side of the church beyond the river, but wanting buildings. Adam Haym, being absent travelling as a preacher, neglected to erect the necessary buildings, and in 1297 the bishop conferred the site, with the canonry and prebend, on Master Walter de Bodmin, who completed it for residence and was declared by the bishop entitled to the same privilege of obit as was granted to the first founders, and the prebend was charged 8/- yearly from the time of his death accordingly. He was collated to a prebend in St. Crantock, 28 August, 1263, having previously resigned another in the same church to which he had been collated 21 May, 1258. He again resigned and was collated to yet another prebend in the same church in 1272. He was inst., 9 August, 1260, to Menhenyot R., in which he was succeeded (apparently) by Master Adam Haym, 26 December, 1275. He was inst. to St. Kea and Kenwyn R., 12 April, 1265. On 26 May, 1266, he was inst. to the dean-

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(1). This was probably on the site of the bishop's Manor house called in the map his palace.

(2). The names are omitted in the cartulary from which I take these facts.

ery of St Buryan collegiate church. In 1271, we encounter him as patron of St. Mabyrn R.

This may be the same man as Stephen Haym who appears in 1274 and 1275 as one of the king's justices. In 1275 he sat on an assize of novel disseisin arramed by Andrew de Treverbyn against Robert de Boyton and others concerning a tenement in Fowey. (1)

*Sir Roger de Sancto Constantino.* See above.

He occurs 22 Oct., 1272 and 17 April 1283 (see the ordinance of Bishop Quivil of that date given above). Amongst other preferments held by him from time to time was that of Paul. It appears from an ordinance of Bp. Bronescombe, dated 2 May, 1259, that a dispute was then running between this man and one John Heym touching this church, then in the advowson of the king of the Romans, but that both had freely renounced their asserted rights, and pledged themselves by oath to abide by such ordinance as the bishop should make. With the consent of the said patron, he ordained that Roger should hold the rectory with cure of souls, and should pay out of the profits sixty shillings yearly to John Heym. Roger was to bear all usual burdens as if he were rector. On the death or cession of either, the rectory with all that pertained to it was to remain to the other. In the result Roger was instituted to the rectory, 11 July, 1259. He was instituted to Lanreath R, 11 August, 1263. On 1 March, 1264, he was admitted to a portion of two marks "cum jure acrescendi" in the church of St. Newlyn.

*Master Nicholas de Tragoreth* (in the cartulary *Tragorrek*). See above.

He was instituted to the rectory of St. Constantine, 6 June, 1258.

*Master Roland de Podiford.* See above.

Preby. Hingeston-Randolph considers him as probably identical with Roland de Pochifort, who resigned a prebend in St. Teath in 1270.

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(1) Close Rolls 3 Edw. I, m. 13.

In the close rolls of 1278 we encounter Muriel, late the wife of Roland de Podiford, doubtless a near relative of this canon, as defendant in an action wherein several Cornish people were vouched to warranty.

*Master Richard Vivian.* See above.

On 22 December, 1268, being then a sub-deacon, he was instituted to the rectory of Lamorran.

*Master William de Sancto Justo.* See above. His institution is not recorded, but the register states that he was succeeded in his canonry by Sir William de Bodrigan.

*Robert Fitz-Robert.* See above.

The charge of St. Gwinear (then vacant) was committed to him (then in subdeacon's orders) from 21 Sept. to Christmas 1258; he was instituted to the rectory 12 January, 1261.

*Walter Peverell.* See above. He was inst. to St. Ladock R., 27 November, 1268, and ceased to hold that benefice before September, 1279.

*Durrant Haym* (Durandus). See above, and under Peter Haym below.

*Paine of Liskeard* (*Paganus de Leskerit*). See above.

He was collated to a prebend on the resignation of Master John Sachville, 9 December 1271. "Paganus de Leskeret, clericus noster" is among the witnesses to a charter "de confirmacione pro burgensibus de Lostwithiel et Penkneke", dated 13 July, 1268. On 24 Nov., 1265, he had been instituted to the portion of the church of St. Endellion lately held by Sir Richard de Henmerdon on presentation of Roger de Bodrugan. He was still holding this prebend in 1294, when it was taxed at £3. In 1329 the prebend of the late Pagan de Lyskerit in St. Endellion was in arrear 6/-, the tenth granted to the king by the clergy, I Edw. iii. In 1276 (6 May) he was inst. to St. Stephen's [by Saltash] R.

*Walter de Tremur.* See above.

He was a canon of Glasney at the time of his institution to St. Martin's-by-Looe R., 22 March, 1283. On the 12th of September, 1285, Bishop Quivil appointed Sir William de  
*Tremur a canon in the parish of St. Martin's*

*Walter de Menecudel* (1) occurs 5 February, 1310. He was rector of St. Illogan, his institution to which parish, however, we have not traced. On his death he was succeeded by *John Bloyou* (called also *John de Clerion*). On 8 March, 1308, the king granted to John de Clerion the prebend lately held by Master Walter de Monekudyn (*sic*) deceased, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the See. (Patent roll 1 Edw. II, pt. 2. m. 17.) There must have been an error made in supposing Menecudel to be dead in 1308, as Bishop Stapeldon, on visiting the archdeaconry in 1310, found him alive, though very feeble both in mind and body, and appointed William de Mulleborne his co-adjutor. On 29 March, 1308, Bp. Stapeldon granted an annual pension of five marks to John Bloyou, clerk, till he could provide him with a benefice. The bishop, 8 Feb., 1309, collated him to the prebend in Glasney, vacant by the death of Robert de Heindre. This also turned out to be a mistake, and the entry was cancelled. If Menecudel was then rector of Illogan a similar mistake was made when the king (as custodian of the infant heir of William Basset), appointed Thomas de Nova Haya, clerk, to that rectory, 4 March, 1308. He must have died shortly after, as de Clerion was collated to a prebend 30 March, 1310, being described as Master John Bloyhow, professor of civil law. He was succeeded in the prebend, which he resigned, by Sir Ralph de Arundelle, 25 Jan., 1311. On 18 Dec., 1260 (Saturday next after the Feast of St. Lucy) he had been ordained sub-deacon, and instituted to a portion of the church of St. Endellion. He was inst. to St. Ewe R. 23 April, 1310, which he exchanged, 16 Jan., 1311, with Sir Ralph de Arundelle for St. Columb Major R. On 27 April, 1311, he was collated to a canonry in Exeter Cathedral, and became official of the Court of Canterbury. On the 18th of Nov., 1328, we find Bp. Grandisson writing to him and urging his assistance in the dispute

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(1.) In the Glasney Cartulary he is sometimes called "de Sancto Austolo" in which parish Menacudel is.

the death of Master Richard Vivian. He resigned his prebend in 1276. For three months from the 30th of July, 1264, he was vicar of St. Breage. He is perhaps the same as Master Robert de More, parson of Gyvele (Yeovil) to whom a royal letter was addressed in 1310 asking for a loan for the expedition to Scotland. (1)

*Jordan Aiguel* (at one time archdeacon of Cornwall), on whose death or cession

*John de Esse* (archdeacon of Cornwall), was collated 5 September, 1274, to the prebend formerly held by Jordan Aiguel, formerly archdeacon of Cornwall, in "ecclesia de Penrhyn." He had been collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall 23 Aug., 1274, having previously been for a short while archdeacon of Totnes. In May, 1263, he had been collated to a canonry in St. Crantock, which he resigned 5 Sept., 1274. He died 28 June, 1284.

*Sir Roger de Draytone* was collated 8 July, 1284, on de Esse's death. The benefice is not named, but it was apparently the prebend in Glasney.

*Sir Michael*, "*dictus le Arcediacne*," sub-deacon, succeeded Robert de la More, and was collated 6 August, 1276. He was at one time rector of Offwell.

*Sir William de Bodrigan*, was collated 22 July, 1278, in succession to Master William de Sancto Justo.

*Master Thomas de Brewlaghe*, (*also Brelelawe*), rector of Northam (to which he had been collated 24 Dec., 1274), was collated 20 April, 1282, in succession to Sir Michael le Arcedeakene.

*Sir Richard de Mackene*, was succeeded by

*Sir Nicholas de Clera* collated 20 August, 1282. From 20 April, 1282, to 1285, when he resigned it, he also held a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Probus.

*Sir Robert de Welewe*, on the death of Master Nicholas de Tregorrec, was collated 28 October, 1284.

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(1) Close rolls 3 Edw. II, m. 5d, sched..

*Walter de Menecudel* (1) occurs 5 February, 1310. He was rector of St. Illogan, his institution to which parish, however, we have not traced. On his death he was succeeded by *John Bloyou* (called also *John de Clerion*). On 8 March, 1308, the king granted to John de Clerion the prebend lately held by Master Walter de Monekudyn (*sic*) deceased, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the See. (Patent roll 1 Edw. II, pt. 2. m. 17.) There must have been an error made in supposing Menecudel to be dead in 1308, as Bishop Stapeldon, on visiting the archdeaconry in 1310, found him alive, though very feeble both in mind and body, and appointed William de Mulleborne his co-adjutor. On 29 March, 1308, Bp. Stapeldon granted an annual pension of five marks to John Bloyou, clerk, till he could provide him with a benefice. The bishop, 8 Feb., 1309, collated him to the prebend in Glasney, vacant by the death of Robert de Hendre. This also turned out to be a mistake, and the entry was cancelled. If Menecudel was then rector of Illogan a similar mistake was made when the king (as custodian of the infant heir of William Basset), appointed Thomas de Nova Haya, clerk, to that rectory, 4 March, 1308. He must have died shortly after, as de Clerion was collated to a prebend 30 March, 1310, being described as Master John Bloyhow, professor of civil law. He was succeeded in the prebend, which he resigned, by Sir Ralph de Arundelle, 25 Jan., 1311. On 18 Dec., 1260 (Saturday next after the Feast of St. Lucy) he had been ordained sub-deacon, and instituted to a portion of the church of St. Endellion. He was inst. to St. Ewe R. 23 April, 1310, which he exchanged, 16 Jan., 1311, with Sir Ralph de Arundelle for St. Columb Major R. On 27 April, 1311, he was collated to a canonry in Exeter Cathedral, and became official of the Court of Canterbury. On the 18th of Nov., 1328, we find Bp. Grandisson writing to him and urging his assistance in the dispute

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(1.) In the Glasney Cartulary he is sometimes called "*de Sancto Austolo*" in which parish Menacudel is.

with John de Maunte, dean of St. Buryan, over the government of that college, and especially to see that no harm came of the dean's false statements. 1 April, 1326, he was inst. to St. Phillack R. *in commendam*. The dates of his advance from one order to another are of interest; he was ordained accolite, 30 May, 1311, sub-deacon, 5 June, 1311 and deacon 18 Sept. 1311.

*Master Robert de Hendre*, sub-deacon, was inst. to Lanreath R., 25 March, 1284. On his death

*Master Walter Giffard*, S.T.D. was collated, 10 November, 1310. He was at the time rector of Lanivet, in which benefice he occurs 30 July, 1308, and to which he was probably instituted by Bishop Bytton. He resigned his prebend in Glasney and was collated archdeacon of Barnstaple, Easter Day, 1312, an office which he vacated on his promotion to the chancellorship of Exeter Cathedral, to which he was collated 2 December, 1314. He died early in 1322.

*Master William Fitz-Rogo* (also Fitz-Roges and Rogys in the MS.) died provost in 1312.

*Master John de Middeltone*. He was in 1298 commissary-general of Bishop Bytton. (Regr. Grandisson p. 1183.) On 5 Feb., 1309, a commission was issued to inquire into his claim to the rectory of Egloshayle. It was apparently decided against him; at any rate I do not trace him as rector. On his death succeeded, 9 May 1313,

*Master John de Mongluthe*, clerk.

*Sir Richard de Braileghe*, priest, was admitted *in commendam* to the prebend of William Fitz-Rogo, 9 January 1313. See list of provosts above. He was succeeded in this prebend by

*Master Benedict de Arundelle*, collated 23 October, 1313, on which day he was collated provost. He died 16 April, 1332, and was succeeded by

*Sir William de Cusancia*, treasurer of John, earl of Cornwall, rector of Wakefield (Yorkshire) who was collated 14 June, 1332.<sup>1</sup> He resigned his Glasney prebend and was succeeded by

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(1). On fo. 150 b (p. 648) of Regr. Grandisson he is said to have been



John de Sanceys, 28 December, 1335. On 14 Feb., 1345 he became prebendary of Lafford, *alias* Sleford, in Lincoln Cathedral. 15 Feb. 1350 he was appointed archdeacon of Cornwall, in which office he occurs 27 July, 1354. His name occurs frequently in the patent rolls and he was evidently a man of influence. In 1332, we find an offending parson pardoned at his request; in 1332, and again in 1336, his influence obtained a three years grant of pavage to the goodmen of Wakefield; in 1333 he was one of the commissioners to treat for a marriage of John, earl of Cornwall, with Joan, daughter of the Count of Eu; in the same year he was granted land in Gloucestershire by the king for services rendered in the Scotch war; and in 1334 he was pardoned for loss of his accounts as keeper of the king's wardrobe before he assumed the government of the realm. He was also treasurer of the household of John, earl of Cornwall. In 1334 we find him negotiating another marriage for John, earl of Cornwall, this time, with Mary, daughter of Ferdinand de Ispania, late Lord of Lara. In 1338 the king granted him £20 a year for life. Bishop Grandisson's letters and commissions to de Cusancia show that he held him in affectionate esteem as an honest and capable man. He was archdeacon of Cornwall, an office which he exchanged with Nicholas de Neutone, named below, for a canonry and prebend in the Collegiate Church of Aberguili in 1357.

*Sir William de Nywetone*, clerk. (Sometimes called William de Exonia). He resigned his prebend, but was again collated thereto; the bishop himself, who was at Glasney on his visitation, appointing him his stall in the choir and his seat in the Chapter, 9 February, 1314. On 24 December, 1316, he was instituted to Newton-Tracy R. In 1319 he occurs as rector of

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collated at Clyst, 25 April, 1332, on the death of Master Richard de Beaupre. This is evidently a clerical error, as de Beaupre did not die until 1334. Probably the clerk made this entry of the collation in the *Registrum Commune* (where it is out of place) for some special purpose, and, not having the *Registrum Institutionum* by him at the time, wrote from memory.

Stoke-in-Teignhead, which benefice he resigned in 1328. In 1359 (5 Jan.) he was inst. to Churchstow R.

*Sir Adam de Carleton* occurs 6 July, 1309, and 12 February, 1321. He was archdeacon of Cornwall, that office having been conferred on him when king's chaplain, by grant dated 7 January, 1308, the same being in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the see of Exeter (Pat. Rolls, 1 Edward II, pt 1, m.2) (1). In 1332 he was charged with oppression in his office (Pat. Rolls), but I do not trace the result. In 1346 he exchanged the archdeaconry for Brington R. (Hunts), to which he was inst. 19 June, in that year. His reasons for this exchange were (as stated by himself) that in his capacity of arch-deacon he was under an obligation to visit all the churches of his arch-deaconry, and other places therein, and to see that the books, vestments and other things were in repair, and that Divine Service was properly conducted in each of the churches. To all this his age and bodily weakness made him unequal, his conscience reproaching him severely every day for his neglect, especially because of the many souls which were in consequence left without guidance. Moreover the people amongst whom he found himself were very given to fault finding, undisciplined, and difficult to inform or to correct. Sir John de Sancto Paulo with whom he desired to exchange, was a man well competent to discharge these duties which he himself from the rebelliousness of the people and absence of friends as well as from bodily weakness, was unequal to. At Brington, on the contrary, the smaller area would not require so great labour on his part, because he could reside in one place and make daily visits to his parishoners. Moreover at Brington he would not be far from his friends, and would find his speech better known

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1. Walter de Milemete, king's clerk, was on the 5th of March, 1328, granted the prebend which Adam de Carleton, late archdeacon of Cornwall, deceased, formerly had in Glasney, in the king's gift by reason of the voidance of the see of Exeter, (Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw III. pt. 1, m. 16). The king made appointments to other offices held by Carleton, including the arch-deaconry, but the bishop rejected the nominees for the sufficient reason that Carleton was still alive. See Hingeston-Randolph's edn. of Reg. Grandisson, pp. 957 and 1263.

(*ubi...lingua mea est magis nota*) (1). He believed, therefore, that he would be of more service there than in his present arch-deaconry. He adds that owing to his own inability to personally make the round of his archdeaconry he lost practically the whole fruits of his office, and the greater part of his means of living.

*Sir Ralph de Arundelle*, priest, was collated 25 January, 1311, on Bloyhou's resignation. On fol. 4 of Bishop Stapeldon's Regr. is an interesting letter, dated 4 May, 1308, from the bishop to Arundelle, in reply to the latter's request of the vicarage of St. Colan for a friend of his own. The bishop explains that he had already, out of pity, conferred it on a certain Master of Arts of Cornwall who was a poor student at Oxford. In 1309 he obtained leave to exchange St. Columb Major R. for St. Breoke R., but it fell through and he exchanged with John Bloyhou for St. Ewe R., to which he was inst. 25 Jan., 1311. St. Ewe became vacant, 30 Jan., 1328, probably by Arundelle's resignation, though it is not so stated. On 27 Sept., 1319, he had licence to put this benefice to farm for three years. On 24 March, 1329, he was inst. to St. Mawgan-in-Pyder (*Sancti Maugani de la Herne*, MS.), which he resigned 30 May in the same year, having 26 May, 1329, been inst. to St. Columb Major, which he resigned in 1352, but with a reservation of his right to a suitable provision out of its fruits. By deed dated in the Chapter-House, Exeter, 28 June, 1353, Bp. Grandisson accordingly assigned him £20 sterling every year during his life. In 1329 he and others were cited by the king's writ to answer for having acted as visitors of the king's chapel of St. Buryan and exercised the jurisdiction of ordinary therein, and their benefices were sequestrated, (See pp. 48 and 61, above).

*Sir William de Borne*, priest, was collated, 26 March, 1312, on Walter Giffard's resignation (for the archdeaconry of Barnstaple). He was a canon of Wells. The bishop of Exeter on

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(1) Does this mean that he did not know the Cornish tongue, and that the Cornish clergy and others with whom he had to do did not all know English? It looks like it. See under John de Lancestone, below.

the 28th of February, 1312, granted him an annual pension of four marks, "de Camera sua," till he could provide him with a suitable benefice.

*Sir Peter de Dunnyslonde* was succeeded by

*Master Hugh de Oxtone*, professor of canon law, collated 14 May, 1317.

*Master Adam Murymouth*, professor of civil law, advocate in the Court of Canterbury, was collated (by proxy—Master Richard de Bello Prato) 10 Aug., 1314. He was precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and was a man of some importance, his name constantly figuring in Bishop Grandisson's Regr. as does also that of one Adam Murymouth, junior, from whom it is not always easy to distinguish him. On 21 March, 1329, the king, at the request of Maurice de Berkele, granted that Adam de Murimouth, precentor of Exeter, William de Breyntone and Philip de Risindone, canons and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Glasene, William Skynnard, dean of St. Karantoc, and another should retain their benefices for life, the king understanding that they had obtained the same canonically (Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 24). He exchanged his prebend in Glasney with

*Master John de Lancestone*, (also written Lancevetone, and Lanceton), clerk, notary-public, for a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, 12 September, 1318. One reason the bishop had for sanctioning the exchange is interesting, namely, that Murymouth did not know Cornish (*propter Linguam Parcium Cornubie quam non nostis.*) On the 24th of January, 1317, Bp. Stapeldon commissioned Lancestone with full powers to contract, in his name, in the Court of Rome or elsewhere, a loan of 1000 silver marks, for charges incurred in the said court on account of the bishop's business; binding himself and his successors, on the security of the church of Exeter and its possessions to repay the same. He also discharged other offices of trust for the bishop from time to time, and was at one time his proctor at the Court of Rome. He was collated 1 Nov., 1310, to Lawhitton R., conditionally, and was inst. 11 April, 1311. He had ceased to hold it before 8 Oct., 1312,

on which day his successor was collated, and he himself was inst. to Lanivet R. He was still only in deacon's orders, but was ordained priest at Kingston, Surrey, 22 Sept., 1313. In 1318 (21 May) he was collated to a prebend in St. Crantock, which he exchanged for a canonry in Exeter cathedral, 2 Sept. in the same year. This latter he exchanged with Adam Murimouth for a canonry in Glasney, 12 Sept., 1318. He at once resigned it, however, and on the following day he was collated again to a prebend in St. Crantock. In 1329 he had protection to go beyond the seas on the king's service. (Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. III, pt 1, m. 23).

*Master Richard de Bello Prato*, (Beaupre), priest, was collated to the prebend formerly held by Lancestone, 20 Sept., 1318. He had been inst. to St. Ladock R., 13 March, 1309, which he resigned 18 Feb., 1318. He occurs as rector of St. Just [in Penwith] 7 May, 1318, on which day Bp. Stapeldon committed to him the custody of the manors of Conerton and Drym, and of the hundred of Penwith, by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of John de Arundelle (1.). In 1324 he was one of the keepers of the religious houses of aliens in Cornwall (see writ in Maclean's Trigg Minor, vol. 1, p. 677). In 1331 John le Archer recovered against him and William Mabernal a tenement in Bosseghan Kynysicks (Assize Roll, Cornwall, 4 Edw. III, in Maclean's Trigg Minor, vol 2, p. 181). On 13 Feb., 1314, Bp. Stapeldon appointed him and John de Godrevi, rector of Perran-uthnoe, his commissaries to decide disputes in connection with the collegiate church of St. Buryan, and its dependent chapelries of St. Levan and St. Sennen. They both got into trouble for this interference with what the king claimed to be a royal free chapel, and their benefices were sequestrated. Beaupre got into trouble more than once in connection with the disputes between the king and the bishop respecting St. Buryan. On the 19th of Oct., 1328, the king

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(1). For an interesting account of this young man's refusal to marry the niece of Bp. Stapeldon, and of his subsequent consent, see *Regr. Stapeldon*, p. 34.

issued his mandate to Bp. Grandisson to bring Beaupre before him to answer for the forcible seizure of the prebend of Trethyn, in St. Buryan, and for having carried away goods to the value of £200, which had been sequestered by the dean to meet defects in the prebendal estate, and to produce his title to the prebend which he claimed to hold on the collation of Walter [de Stapeldon], late bishop of Exeter. I do not find any record of such collation in Stapeldon's register; but in the Anstiss MS. in the library of the Royal Inst. of Cornwall, is a copy of such a collation dated 15 Aug., 1318, and a mandate to the dean of Penwith for his induction, the canonry and prebend being described as those previously held by, and vacant by the death of, Peter *dictus* Perott; the bishop claiming the right to collate *hac vice* by virtue of the statutes of the Lateran Council. Again his benefice was sequestrated to the value of two marks. On the 8th of Feb., 1329, a writ was issued against him (Bieupre, MS.) to answer to John de Maunte, late prebendary of Trethyn, for having *vi et armis* seized goods to the value of £100, and again his benefice was sequestrated, this time to the value of 60s. The dean and others retaliated by seizing Beaupre's goods and were indicted by him; but the king interfered, and by letter, dated 8 March, 1329, ordered the sheriff to release those whom he had imprisoned by virtue of the premises, upon their finding mainpernors to have them before the king to stand to right concerning the said indictment. I do not know the final outcome of this dispute. Beaupre was evidently not easily suppressed. A writ was issued against him, 7 May, 1330, to answer to de Maunte, dean of St. Buryan, for £35, received by him of the fruits of the deanery when acting as steward of the late king (Edward 2), while the deanery was in the royal hands during the war with France, and which he had failed to account for. Once more his benefice was sequestrated to the value of 60s. He died 3 Jan., 1334, rector of St. Just-in-Penwith, and was succeeded in his prebend by Master Richard de Chaddesleghe.

*Walter de Bodmin* occurs as canon in Mulborne's grant of

land to the College dated 11 November, 1315 (see above, p. 35). He was a Founder, (see the kalendar of obits, p. 38, above.)

*Master Philip de Cornubia*, late archdeacon of Llandaff; (1) on his death

*Sir William de Mileborne*, clerk, was collated, 23 January, 1320. He was rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, which he resigned *circa* June, 1320. He was instituted to St. Creed R., 8 June, 1322. For a time he was co-adjutor to Walter de Menecudel, rector of Illogan. He was, doubtless, the same person as the William de Mullaborne named in the ordinance of the archpresbytery of St. Michael-Penkevel, dated 7 February, 1320, as one of those for whom perpetual prayers were to be offered in the chantry founded there by Sir John de Trejagu. Amongst others named in the same document are *Le Sor* and *Trewetheneke*, both of which names occur in the kalendar extracted from the Cartulary and printed, p. 38, above. And he is probably the same man as the Sir Wm. de Milleborne who in 1331 held the land of Kerkyf from the canons of St. Piran (Regr. Grandisson, p. 611).

*Master William Bloyou*, (see p. 60, above), was canon of Glasney in 1308 (2). He must not be confused with the rector of Camborne bearing the same name (1331-1334). On his death

*Sir Peter de Honetone*, priest, was collated 4 February, 1321. In 1310 he was witness to the collation of John de Lancevetone to Lawhitton R., and is described as rector of Ilsington. On 12 December, 1311, he resigned a prebend in the collegiate church of Crediton and was collated to one in St. Crantock. He was immediately afterwards again collated to a

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(1). In Bishop Grandisson's Regr. (Hingeston-Randolph, p. 190, No. 69), is a memorandum to the effect that on the 6th of Dec., 1328, a letter was sent to Sir Richard de Gomersal, steward of the bishop's lands in Cornwall, instructing him to make Philip called "de Cornubia" bailiff either at Cargaul (in St. Newlyn) and Lanner (in St. Allen), or at Penryn.

(2) For his family see Maclean's Trigg Minor, Vol. III.

prebend in Crediton, *in commendam*. On the 1st of August, 1318, he was instituted (letters of institution only) to Aveton-Giffard R., being described as the bishop's "presbiter familiaris." He exchanged Ilsington for Lustleigh R., to which he was inducted (letters of induction only) 17 May, 1318. In this same year he resigned his prebend in St. Crantock.

He died before 23 July, 1329 (1), and was succeeded in his prebend by Sir Rd. de Gomersale, collated 11 August, in the same year.

*Master Walter de Mymmelonde.* He was ordained priest by Bishop Wodeloke, of Winchester, 22 September, 1313, in the parish church of Kingston (Surrey), on which occasion also Andrew de Penryn, a vicar in Glasney, was ordained priest. At the time of his death he was rector of Bratton-Clovelly. On his death

*Walter de Botriaux*, clerk, was collated, 2 January, 1322. On 31 January, 1329, being then an accolite only but rector of St. Ruan-Lanyhorne, he received dispensation for non-residence till the 15th of August following, to study at Oxford or elsewhere in England. He was to take subdeacon's orders within a year from his institution, and letters dimissory were granted to him. Similar dispensations were granted to him 1 May, 1329, (by which time he had taken subdeacon's orders), for two years; 3 Oct. 1331, for one year; 18 May, 1332, till Michaelmas, 1334; 30 April, 1334, till Michaelmas, 1335; 7 September, 1335, for one year; 5 November, 1336, (by which time he was deacon) till Christmas, 1337, by which time he was expected to have taken higher orders and to have come into residence. He took priest's orders, and, 9 September, 1337, was again granted licence of non-residence for a year to study. In a list of the Canons of Exeter, dated 24 November, 1337, we find him included. On the 5th of September, 1338, he received licence for even yet another twelve-month to study. Before the year was up, however, it was dis-

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(1) This is the date of a letter from Bishop Grandisson to Dame Alice de Mules who held the advowson of Aveton-Gifford, to nominate one of his clerks,



covered that he did other things than study, and that he was, without proper excuse, neglecting the cure of souls in his parish and failing to reside there, openly wandering from place to place, and engaging in secular business quite unfitted for his office of priest and forbidden by law, and guilty of other offences of which the bishop for the time forbore to speak. The bishop intimates that the rector had incurred, amongst other penalties, that of removal from the benefice, but that he was prepared to temper justice with mercy. He accordingly commissioned the dean of Powder and others to cite him to appear at Clyst on a certain day, when, whether de Botriaux appeared or not, the bishop would take such steps regarding him as should appear to him proper. From the certificate (in which de Botriaux is described as prebendal canon of Exeter and of Glasney, as farmer in the latter church and rector of St. Ruan Lanyhorne) we learn that the monition was duly served. Whether de Botriaux obeyed it or not does not appear. Perhaps matters were compromised, for, 12 November, 1340, he was collated to St. Just-in-Penwith V., receiving on the 20th of the same month licence of non-residence for a year, to study, the licence being repeated on the 30th with the addition of the words "at Oxford, or elsewhere within the realm of England." He resigned St. Ruan-Lanyhorne on his collation to St Just.

*John de Tynten.* (See p. 62). On whose death

*Roger de Blacolmsleghe*, king's clerk, was nominated by the king, *sede vacante* (Pat. Rolls, 20 Edw. II, m. 4), and the mandate for his induction was received at Exeter and communicated to the provost of Glasney on the 16th of December, 1326. (Regr. Berkeley fol. 157<sup>b</sup>). He was no doubt the same man as Roger de Blacolnesle, or Blaconnesleghe, rector of Stoke Climsland, who occurs 1330 and 1336. In July, 1329, Roger de Blacollele was included in a commission of oyer and terminer of trespasses in the park of Queen Isabella at Keyrbullok, co. Cornwall (Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 5d.), and 22 July, 1330, Roger de Blaculnesle was placed in a commission of peace for Cornwall (Ibid. 4 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 10d). In 1332 he was one of two to

assess and levy the "fifteenth" in Cornwall, (Ibid. 6 Edw. III, pt. 3, m. 19), and in the previous year he had been appointed controller of the coinage in the county. All these entries probably refer to the same man.

*Robert de Berkhamptede.* He was rector of Calstock, to which he had been presented by the king, 30 Dec., 1304. On his death

*William de Fulborne*, king's clerk, was presented by the king, *sede vacante*, 15 December, 1326, to the prebend thereby vacated "*in Capella de Penryn*" (Pat. Rolls, 20 Edw. II, m. 5). He was appointed Baron of the Exchequer, 28 June, 1323, and again on the accession of Edward III, 2 February, 1327. Le Neve includes him in the list of prebendaries of Holywell *alias* Finsbury, London, but without date or reference.

*Master Philip de Rysyndone.* He occurs, 4 July, 1327, as rector of Shevioke, being then in sub-deacon's orders. On 1 July, 1328, he received dispensation for having obtained priest's orders from the bishop of Rochester without his own bishop's licence. On the same day he obtained licence of non-residence for one year, the same being repeated on 8 October, 1329, till the following Whitsunday.

*Richard de Bury*, king's clerk, had a royal grant, 6 March, 1330, of the prebend that Master Philip de Resyndon had; it being in the king's gift by reason of the late voidance of the see of Exeter (Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III, pt. 1, m. 41). I do not trace his institution at Glasney. He was born at St. Edmund's Bury, whence his name. He is also sometimes described as *alias* de Sancto Edmundo, and sometimes as Angarvill, his father being Sir Richard Angarvill, knight. He became tutor to Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward III. After Edward's accession he held many important posts, including that of keeper of the privy seal. He held prebends, also, at Crediton, Bosham, and Salisbury. On the 18th of April, 1331, a commission was issued for the exchange of the prebend of Westbrook in Bosham by Peter de Berkeley, with Richard de Bury, for the prebend of St. Botolph in Lincoln Cathedral. He was

admitted dean of Wells, 20 February 1332, and became bishop of Durham, 14 October, 1333. Godwin (*Catalogue of the Bishops of England*, 1615) gives him a high character for charity and learning. He died 24 April, 1345, and was buried at Durham.

*Sir Robert de Flore*, priest, was collated 1 March, 1330, to the prebend formerly held by Master Philip de Rysyndone, and obtained letters of collation and induction, of which, however, no use could be made, the clerk of Master J. Luterel already holding that prebend, by virtue of a provision in his favour. He was inst. to Bovey Tracy V., 16 August, 1330, and resigned it almost at once, having exchanged with Sir Goceline de Snetesham for the bursal prebend in St. Crantock to which he was collated 26 August, 1330. This prebend was shortly afterwards vacated, for his successor was appointed 16 September in same year.

In 1338 he occurs as rector of St. Merryn (*Sancte Marine*), to which he had been collated 8 September, 1332. On 2 September, 1338, he was collated precentor of Crediton. In 1329 he was a clerk in the diocese of Lincoln, and was appointed by Bishop Grandisson as one of his proctors on appeals. He died before 23 March, 1342, on which date his successor at Crediton was collated.

*Sir William de Bryntone*, (under a commission directed, 8 July, 1331, to Bishop Grandisson by Ralph de Salopia, bishop of Bath and Wells), exchanged his prebend in Glasney for the prebend of Eston in Wells Cathedral, with

*Sir Peter de Berkeley* who was collated on the 17th of the same month. He had previously been prebendary of Westbroke in Bosham, and of Westone in Westbury (by royal grant, 17 Sept., 1327, he being a king's clerk) (1), which he exchanged, 18 April, 1331, for the prebend of St. Botolph, in Lincoln Cathedral. He was presented by the king, 8 March, 1328, to the church of Lampadrevaur, dio. of St. David's, and the presentation was repeated 23 Aug., 1328. On 29 Jan., 1329, a

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(1) Pat. Rolls.

mandate was issued to the chancellor or the keeper of the great seal for the time being to collate him, his presentation to the church of Lampadrevaur having been first revoked, to prebends in the king's gift of the yearly value of £100, as occasion offered (1). He was shortly afterwards granted the prebend of Horton in the church of St. Mary, Salisbury, but the king revoked the appointment, 8 Dec. 1330, having found that there was no vacancy (Pat. Rolls 4 Edw. III, pt. 2, m. 28). Mistakes of this kind are as frequent in the Patent and Close Rolls as they are rare in the more carefully managed affairs of the Church. However, after some disputing, Berkeley was again granted this prebend, 1 Jan., 1331, and confirmed in it 7 Oct. following (Pat. Rolls). On the 31st of Jan., 1335, the king granted him the provostship in the church of St. Andrew, Wells, respecting which also litigation ensued. He now, under a commission dated 21 November, 1334, exchanged his Glasney prebend for the rectory of Donyatt, (dioc. of Bath and Wells), with

*Master Thomas de Uppetone*, crossbearer of the bishop of Worcester, and rector of Donyatt, who (by proxy) was instituted 18 December, 1334, under a commission from the bishop of Bath and Wells, dated 21 November, 1334. (See under Sir John Radulphi, below). On the 15th of Oct., 1330, he was granted the archdeaconry of Wells by the king, whose clerk he was; the king's right was disputed by the bishop of Bath and Wells and only established after litigation (Pat. Rolls). He only held the office a short while, his successor being appointed in 1333.

*Master Richard de Chaddesleghe* (or Chaddesle), professor of canon law, was collated 9 April, 1334. In 1328 (28 Dec.) being a king's clerk and parson of the church of Kemeseye, he was granted protection, for himself and his servants, whom he was sending to Bristol with a boat laden with divers kinds of corn to fetch wine and other victuals for his household. Protection for the same reason was granted to him in 1331 and 1332. In 1333 he appears as vicar-general of the bishop of

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(1) Pat. Rolls.

Winchester, then absent. On the 30th of March, 1334, the king granted to him that, for his life, the rectory house of Kemeseye should be quit of livery of stewards, chamberlains, marshalls, and other officials, so that none of these should lodge, take lodgings for others, or make any livery therein, against his will. In 1324 he was abroad on the king's business (Pat. Rolls). On his death

*Sir Peter de Gildesburghe*, priest, was collated, 21 August, 1348, by the authority of a faculty of electing to four prebends in his collegiate churches, granted to Bishop Grandisson by Pope Clement VI, 6 July, 1344. In 1350 he occurs as holding the prebend of Tervin, Lichfield, and in 1353 as resigning that of Colwall, Hereford (Le Neve). He also held a prebend in Lincoln, and was treasurer of Llandaff Cathedral, an office which he exchanged, 16 May, 1366, for Navesby R., Northampton.

In 1327, 1329 and 1331 he was beyond the seas on the king's service. On 4 May, 1330, the king notified that he had for the past three years been assiduously attendant on his service: so that no loss might befall him by reason thereof (Pat. Rolls). In 1334 the king granted him a prebend in the church of St. Wolfram, Abbeville (Ibid).

*Thomas de Crouthorne*, (also written Crauthorne), priest, prof. of both laws, occurs as rector of Northmolton, 20 Sept., 1328. In 1331 (6 Aug.) he was joined with John de Stoke, canon of Glasney, in a commission to examine the muniments of the dean and chapter of Exeter, and in the same year we find him official of the Consistory Court, and in 1332 a canon of Exeter; in 1338, he was still official of Exeter and canon of Salisbury cathedral. In 1340 he, and Richard de Kirkeby, subdean of Exeter, were commissioned to inquire respecting an alleged miracle by which a man was said to have recovered his sight. The whole thing was proved to be a fraud, the man, John le Skynere, being as blind as he was before. The bells of the cathedral church had been rung to celebrate the miracle and Bp. Grandisson was justly severe on those who by their foolish credulity helped to lessen the faith in genuine miracles.

*Sir John de Aldestowe, (also written Oldestowe),* priest, was collated, 3 May, 1349, on the death of Crouthorne.

He was inst. to St. Ruan-Lanyhorne R., 13 Nov. 1340; patron, Sir John Lercedekne, knight. He resigned this benefice and, 9 Jan., 1341, was inst. to St. Mabyr R.; patron, Matilda Lercedeckne. With one John de Trelan he was, 6 Feb., 1331, appointed attorney in England for two years of Oto de Bodrigan, knight, who was going on pilgrimage to the Holy Land (1). He died about 1362, on 27 Apl. in which year *Sir Thomas Ocle* was collated to the prebend vacant by his death.

*Master Henry Broke*, on whose death

*Master Stephen Pempel, (also written Penpel and Pypmel)* doctor of laws, was collated 8 June, 1349. He was instituted to the rectory of Camborne, 21 January, 1335, being then only an accolite. The ravages of the Black Death had been such that it was impossible at this time to find sufficient suitable clergymen to fill the various vacant benefices and offices. Dispensations for different deficiencies (as of birth, &c.) were frequent, and uneducated men were thrust into various places for which they were unqualified. Every effort, however, appears to have been made to get them to study after their admission. On the day of his institution, Pempel obtained leave of absence till the following Michaelmas to study; again, 7 Sept., 1334, for a further year's study at Oxford, with an intimation that he was expected to take sub-deacon's orders within the first year of his incumbency. On 27 Sept., 1336, being then a deacon, again on 8 Sept., 1337, on 3 Sept., 1338, and yet again on 5 Oct., 1340 were similar licences granted to him. He was still deacon only when, 14 Sept., 1341, he received an extension of leave for one year more, in pursuance of letters patent to that end under the hand of the chancellor of the University of Oxford. He evidently made good use of his time, for, his studies over, he attained a high position in the Church. On the resignation of Master Nicholas Braybroke, he was collated to the office of sacristan in Bosham

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(1). Pat. Rolls.

collegiate church, 30 November, 1351. He exchanged this benefice with Sir Richard de Kyrkeby for a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, to which he was collated 26 December, in the same year. In December, 1360, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Exeter, Philip de Bello Campo, deacon, having declined the office because, not being 24, he did not feel old enough to accept the charge. Resigning the archdeaconry, he was elected dean of Wells, 3 November, 1361. In March, 1361 he exchanged Camborne R. for the prebend of Llanarthney in the collegiate church of Aberguili. He died 2 February, 1379, and was buried in Wells Cathedral. The name, which in one place is written "de Penpol," seems to connect him with Cornwall, where are several manors, or estates, of that name, e.g. in Quethiock, Phillack, etc.

*Master John de Stoke*, professor of canon law and doctor of decrees, appears as canon of Glasney in 1331, 1333, and 1336. In the former year he was one of the commissioners for examining the title and muniments of the dean and chapter of Exeter, and in the two latter years he and the treasurer of Exeter Cathedral were engaged in the hearing and determination of a divorce suit brought by Elizabeth de Bodennek against her husband Sir Reginald de Mohun. He is probably the same as John de Stokes who occurs as rector of St. Mellion in 1329 (1). In 1336 (22 December) he obtained licence to sublet his farms at Glasney by the year. He died before 1355, as appears from the deed of appropriation of St. Just-in-Penwith church to Glasney. He was succeeded by

*Master William de Carslake*, (also written Carsalake, Castelaker), priest, bachelor in civil law, rector of Newton-Ferrers, collated 10 September, 1349. His prebend was valued

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(1). The Christian name is omitted in the Register of Institutions, and Preb. Hingeston-Randolph (Regr. Grandisson, p. 1398) suggests that the canon succeeded by Carslake was probably the same man as Richard de Stoke collated to Shobrooke, 20 May, 1349. I have assumed that it was John.

in 1367 at 50s. a year, but was not taxed (1). He had been inst. to Philleigh R., 26 Dec. 1340, but had ceased to hold it before 1345. He was for a while official-peculiar in Cornwall. He left a legacy of £20 "*nove fabrice*" of Glasney church. On his death

*Master Wm. Hendre*, clerk, was collated 15 February, 1379. He was official-peculiar in Cornwall and as such was included in one or two very interesting commissions of inquiry. On 14 March, 1385, he and William Kelleway were commissioned by the bishop to make an inquiry respecting St. Martin-in-Meneage. The commission recites letters of Pope Urban VI, in which he says that he had received a petition presented on behalf of all the parishioners of St. Martin (*Sancti Martini alias Didemin*) in which they alleged that their church enjoyed all the Sacraments but that the right of burial was reserved to the mother church of St. Mawgan, from which the said church of St. Martin, as well as parts of the parish, was distant two miles and more over a hilly, stony, and very wet path, that two arms of the sea lay between them, the bridges across which were often broken by floods, so that the parishioners could not reach the mother church of St. Mawgan for the purpose of burying the dead. Moreover, they state that such is the narrowness of the path by the sea shore that two men cannot walk together to carry the bier (*duo non possunt recto tramite incedere ad feretrum \*\*\* deportandum*), and they pray that suitable remedy may be provided. Wherefore the pope gives authority to the bishop, if things are as alleged by the parishioners, to dedicate the churchyard. The bishop accordingly commissions Master Hendre and Kelleway to make inquiry on oath and to report to him under seal. The commissaries were satisfied that the parishioners of St. Martin were entitled to the relief sought, and on the 26th of August, 1385, the bishop issued his commission to John "Episcopus Cumanagiensis," the coadjutor-bishop, to dedicate it accordingly. On 14 August, 1386, Hendre

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(1). Abp. Langham's Return of Pluralities, dated 1367, printed *Regr. Grandisson* p. 1450.



(then perpetual vicar of St. Probus) was commissioned to inquire respecting a proposed exchange of a prebend in St. Probus for Nutshalling R. (Hants); on 16 September in the same year he was required by the bishop to appoint coadjutors for the vicars of St. Sancreed and Antony, who were very old and blind, and for those of St. Enoder and Maker, who were aged and feeble men; in the same months he was bidden to make inquisition respecting the alleged pollution of the cemeteries of Glasney and St. Gulval, by bloodshed, and, if he found they had been so polluted, to forbid interments therein pending reconciliation. (See, too, under John Edneves. p. 72, above). On 31st of July, 1380, he was collated to a prebend in the church of St. Teath, being then rector of Withiel, which latter benefice he resigned in 1391. Like his namesake below, he was rector of St. Mawgan-in-Pyder, in which benefice he was succeeded, on his death, by Henry Wyket, inst. 25 July, 1410.

*Master Reginald de Campo Armulphi* (Champernoune). I have not found the date of his institution. While rector of Ilfracombe he was charged with the sin of incontinency, but purged himself, 3 January, 1329, giving a bond for payment of 100 shillings to the bishop on the following Lady-day. In the same year we find him at law with Master Benedict de Arundelle respecting a farm at Glasney, when the provost and chapter of the college proposed to end the dispute by forcing Champernoune to accept the farm of the church of St. Budock then vacant, or to be precluded from the enjoyment of any other that might in the future become vacant; but the bishop ordered that an interim custodian should be assigned to St. Budock, and the dispute between the two disputants heard in his own court. (Regr. Grandisson, p. 536). What the upshot was I fail to trace. He died in 1333, being then canon of Exeter and rector of Ilfracombe, in which latter benefice he occurs on 11 May, 1310. He was succeeded in his Glasney prebend by Otho de Northwode.

*Gilbert de Cnovile* was associated with the provost in 1335

in the investigation of an alleged miracle (see p. 63 above).  
On his death

*Master John de Bodrugan*, clerk, was collated, 12 Feb., 1342, (here called Botrigan). On 23 Feb., 1348, (being then in deacon's orders), he was inst. to St. Mawnan R., the patron being Joan, relict of William de Whalesbreu. On 4 April, 1348, he received licence of non-residence for a year to study. He resigned this rectory, and was inst. to Duloe R., 9 Sept., 1348; patron, Sir William de Bodrigan. On his death

*Master Otho de Northwode* was collated, September, 1349. He had previously, 22 July, 1333, been collated to the prebend which was vacant by the death of Master Reginald de Campo Arnulphi, the bishop issuing his mandate for his induction the same day, directed to Richard Seneschal, the provost, and investing him by the delivery of the birretta (*per birriti nostri tradicionem*). He resigned his *first* prebend in Glasney in 1334, when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Tredowel. He was collated to a prebend in the prebendal church of St. Teath, 29 March, 1334, and again 21 August, 1349, on which day he was admitted *in commendam*, after resignation of the dignity, to the archdeaconry of Exeter, to which he had been collated 15 Dec., 1345. The *commendam* was, however, allowed to run on till 1356, when he almost insisted on resigning, and the bishop at last complied, and collated Roger de Inkepenne as his successor. Nevertheless it must have been arranged that Northwode should remain in office, for Inkepenne disappears, and it was on Northwode's death in 1360 that his successor was finally collated. He resigned his *second* prebend in Glasney in 1354, and was succeeded by Sir John Ypeswyche. He once more held a prebend in Glasney which he resigned 6 July, 1360, being succeeded by Sir John Radulphi. He died shortly after, his successor in the archdeaconry being collated 16 Nov., 1360. He was son of Sir John de Northwode, knight, by Agnes, Bishop Grandisson's eldest sister, whose obit was kept at Ottery St. Mary on Dec. 10. He held at different times prebends at Bosham, and Ottery

St. Mary and in Exeter Castle, as well as other benefices in Devonshire.

*Sir John Ypeswyche*, (also called de Gypewike, and Gypeswyche) was collated 15 September, 1354. He was instituted successively to Blisland (Blistone, MS.), 4 Oct., 1347 "in Hospicio Domini extra Temple barre, Londoniarum"; to St. Creed R. (priest), 8 March, 1354; and to Lanteglos-by-Camelford R., 17 July, 1356. His successor in this last benefice was instituted 15 June, 1358. He had been ordained sub-deacon, 15 March, 1348, while rector of Blisland. In 1337 one John de Gippewico was vicar of the church of Great Canefield (co. Essex) (Pat. Rolls). He was probably the same man.

*Master John de Sanceyo* (also written Sancei) was collated 28 Dec., 1335, on the resignation of Sir William de Cusancia. In 1334 he was returned as a non-resident alien, and his prebend as worth 50s. only. He was rector of Martley (Worcestershire) and canon of Exeter. He exchanged his prebends in Exeter and Glasney with

*Sir Nicholas de Neutone*, rector of Haseley (Oxfordshire), who was collated between 19 September and 28 October (both inclusive), 1355. He was instituted to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, 26 November, 1357, having exchanged his canonry and prebend in the collegiate church of Aberguili with Sir William de Cusancia, the former incumbent. For some reason which does not appear he was presented to the same archdeaconry by the king in 1362 (the only date recognised by Le Neve). He had ceased to hold it before January, 1368. He exchanged his prebend in Glasney for that of St. Dubritius in Llandaff Cathedral, with

*Sir William de Gratyndone*, (canon of Llandaff) who was instituted 12 August, 1357, by the bishop of Llandaff, under a commission from the bishop of Exeter, dated 7 August, 1357, Neutone being instituted to Llandaff on the same day by proxy.

*Nicholas de Pomerey* is mentioned 20 April, 1358, as having recently held a prebend.

*Master Adam de Lychfelde*, priest, was inst. to Northam R., 7 November, 1348. In 1336 he was included with others in a royal pardon, after they had been attached for interfering with one John de Melbourne in his possession of a prebend at York, to which he had been collated by the king. In the following year we find him and the others outlawed for non-appearance to a plea of trespass, and pardoned on condition that they surrendered (Pat. Rolls).

*Sir Reginald de Sancto Austolo*, priest, rector of St. Just-in-Penwith, was collated, 20 April, 1358, to the prebend lately held by Nicholas de Pomerey, which was vacant "sive per dimissionem ipsius Nicholai, sive per mortem Magistri Johannis de la Pomerey, vel aliter qualitercumque." On 23 February, 1355, he was nominated as confessor in the deanery of Penwith "in casibus non reservatis Episcopo." He was again collated to a prebend in Glasney, 28 February, 1359, on the death of Master Adam de Lychfelde, and again, 14 October, 1361, on the death of Sir William de Tradyngtone. There seems to have been some difficulty about his appointment. He had been instituted to the rectory of St. Just, 27 May, 1349; patron, Sir John Beaupre, knt. (See, too, the deed of appropriation of St. Just, p. 31, above).

*Sir John Radulphi*, priest, was collated, 7 July, 1360, to the prebend vacated the day before by the resignation of Otho de Northwode, then archdeacon of Exeter. Sir Thomas de Uptone held it till his death; and Northwode succeeded him. Here, as in the entries immediately preceding, we have traces of the confusion caused by the "Black Death," a confusion well evidenced in the following memorandum in connection with Radulphi's collation. "*Inter cetera Dominus dixit, in conferendo, talia verba,—‘Illam Prebendam quam obtinuit Dominus Thomas, vel Nicholaus, vel quomodocumque alias vocetur de Uptone, conferimus tibi.’*"

*Sir Richard Tuggel*, exchanged his prebend in Glasney for one in the collegiate church of Crediton with

*Sir David Wollore*, and they were collated to their respec-

tive prebends, at Chudleigh, 6 April, 1361. He had been a canon of St. Crantock (collated probably in 1347); prebendary of Ealdland (London), on presentation by the king (ratified 28 June, 1350); of Fridaythorpe (York), installed 16 Oct., 1352, on the same presentation; and of Brampton (Lincoln) in 1360. In 1363 he occurs as canon and prebendary of the Free Chapel of Bosham (collated, on the death of Otho de Northwode, 11 Nov., 1360). In 1366 he appears as Master of the Rolls (*clericus principalis Domini Regis*) having served in the King's Chancery for forty years or more (1). In 1361 he exchanged his prebend in St. Crantock with Sir Nicholas de Braybroke for a bursal prebend in Crediton, which he exchanged with Richard Tuggel, as above. He resigned his prebend in Glasney in Nov., 1361.

*Sir William de Tradyngtone* (possibly the same as Sir W. de Gratyndone, p. 132, above), on whose death Sir Reginald de Sancto Austolo, rector of St. Just-in-Penwith, was collated 14 October, 1361.

*Master Adam Sparke*, (*also written* Spearke), priest, bachelor in civil law, was collated 15 November, 1361, on the resignation of Sir David Wollore. His prebend was worth £5 a year, but was not taxed. He was also rector of Philleigh (Sancti Fillii de Eglosros, MS.), taxed at £5, to which he had been inst. 13 March, 1349, and which he resigned in 1378. (See p. 69.)

*Sir Thomas Ocle*, (*hodie* Okeley) was collated 27 April, 1362, on the death of Sir John de Aldestouwe. In 1366 he was rector of Kemble (diocese of Sarum) and prebendary of Estmerdone in Chichester Cathedral, as well as holding this prebend in Glasney which was worth 40s., *communibus annis*. Ocle was apparently the same as Sir Thomas Oke, parson or precentor of St. Mary's, Southampton, who exchanged his prebend in Glasney with Sir Richard Coleshulle (rector of Winterbourne, diocese of

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1. Abp. Langham's Return concerning benefices held in plurality, (printed Reg. Grandisson, p. 1248). This interesting list is dated 2 January, 1367, and was made in accordance with the constitution of Pope Urban V, dated at Avignon, 3 May, 1366,

Worcester) 24 January, 1370 (*sede vacante*, Reg. of Archbishop Wytleseye, (preserved at Lambeth), fol. 75<sup>b</sup>).

*Master William Heghes* (also written *de Heighe*) occurs 18 June, 1342, in a commission concerning an exchange of the benefices of Behethlan (St. Gluvias) and Redruth. He exchanged a prebend in Bosham for one in St. Crantock, to which he was instituted 3 October, 1336, and which he resigned in 1345; exchanged the rectory of Clyst-Fomison for that of Little Petherick, to which he was instituted 19 May, 1337, and which he resigned the same day; was instituted to the vicarage of Halberton, 19 May, 1337; collated to the rectory of Lawhitton, 22 February, 1344, from which place, being then a deacon only, he obtained leave of absence for study for a year on 29 April, 1344, and for a similar period and purpose on 14 January, 1348; in 1346 he exchanged the rectory of Philleigh for that of St. Stythians to which he was instituted 25 March, 1346, (patron, Edward, Prince of Wales). In 1347 he was appointed provost of Glasney *in commendam*. When he died he held prebends in Probus and Glasney, in the latter of which he was succeeded by

*Master William de Pomorva*, S.T.P. (1), collated 7 July, 1362. On 9 June, 1349, he had been inst. to a prebend in St. Crantock. He was admitted to the subdeanery of Exeter *in commendam* 9 June, 1349. According to Le Neve he was chancellor of Oxford in 1350, canon of Windsor in 1352, and was admitted to the archdeaconry of Middlesex 24 Sept., 1361, on the gift of the king. At the time of his death in 1362 he was holding both these prebends as also his canonry at Windsor. He was succeeded at Glasney by

*John Marsley*, (also written *Marceley*), clerk, collated 28 Sept., 1362 (2). In 1366 he held his canonry and prebend here and the rectory of Tunstall (Kent). His prebend was not taxed but

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(1). Maclean (Trigg Minor) calls him *de Polmorna*; Le Neve *Palmerna*, *Palmorna*, *Polmorna*, and *Pelmogna*.

(2). It will be observed that no fewer than three prebendaries died during the period April to September 1362. The *second* Great Pestilence was then raging.

was worth 52s. a year, of which one half was devoted each year to the new fabric of the church (1). On his death

*John Crabbe*, clerk, was admitted, 3 August, 1370, on the king's collation, *sede nuper vacante*. On his death

*Master Walter Redenesse*, priest, of the diocese of York, was collated 28 November, 1375. He had previously been collated to a prebend, 23 November, 1374, on the death of Sir Reginald Calle. At the time of his collation to Glasney, or shortly after, Redenesse resigned a prebend in Ottery, to which he had been collated 21 Sept., 1375, and Sir Matthew Bodrygy, chaplain, was collated to the vacant benefice, 12 November, 1376, only to exchange it again with Redenesse who was collated to Ottery on the following day, Sir Matthew Bodrygy at the same time taking the vacated prebend at Glasney. He was collated to St. Columb Major R. 21 July, 1376, and either he, or another of the same name, exchanged Blickling R. (dio. of Norwich) for St. Gerrans R., to which he was collated, 30 Sept., 1376. He died rector of St. Columb Major in 1378. On the death of

*Sir John Raufe* (I suppose the same as Sir John Radulphi above),

*Thomas de Monte Acuto*, (son of Sir John de Monte Acuto, knight) was collated, 12 June, 1364, to this prebend and to one in St. Probus, in each case in succession to John Raufe. On 21 October, 1366, he returned his prebend as being of the annual value of 50s. He also held a prebendal portion in St. Probus, but his right to the latter was disputed (Abp. Langham's Plurality Return). He resigned his Glasney prebend and was succeeded by Hugh de Hickelynge in 1371. He held prebends in the collegiate church of Ottery St. Mary, which he is recorded as resigning in 1371, 1376 and 1384 respectively. He was, no doubt, identical with Thomas Montacute who occurs as dean of Salisbury in 1382 and 1402, and in intermediate years. (Le Neve). Katherine, wife of William de Montacute, Earl of

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(1). The 26s. yearly was payable towards the fabric by virtue of a custom of the College (see p. 54 *supra*).

Salisbury, was Bp. Grandisson's second sister, Dame Agnes Northwode being his eldest sister.

*Sir Thomas Madefrey.* In Archbishop Langham's Plurality Return of 1367 we find this man holding a prebend in the church of Wells taxed at £10, and a prebend in Glasney of so little value that it was not taxed at all, being worth only 52s. a year, of which one half was devoted to the fabric of the church. He elected to retain these two benefices. He was also rector of Bradninch to which he had been inst. 16 March, 1349, and prebendary of the Royal Chapel in Windsor Castle. It is instructive to note that he was ordained subdeacon, 28 March, deacon, 11 April, and priest, 6 June, all in the same year, 1349. On his death

*Master Thomas de Walkyngtone*, priest, was collated 10 September, 1375, the same day on which he was, as related above p. 68, re-appointed to the office of provost; a commission was issued 11 July, 1396, in a case of reparation between him and Walter Dollebeare, his successor in the canonry and prebend.

*William Pomeraye*, perhaps the same man who, when subdeacon, was granted letters dimissory on the title of his presentation by Geoffrey Malerbe, patron of the church of Feniton, 13 Sept., 1331. He at one time held a prebend in Glasney—see under Simon Wythiel, p. 143 below.

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| <i>Thomas de Woderoue.</i> | } These names occur in the pope's<br>claim of first-fruits in 1372, on<br>having obtained prebends by papal<br>provision. |
| <i>Peter Crugow.</i>       |                                                                                                                           |

Peter Crugow, clerk, was inst. 7 June, 1350, to Landewednack R. (Sancti Wynwolay de Landewynnecke in Cornubia, MS), which he held till his resignation in 1380.

*Sir Richard Coleshulle*,—see under Sir Thomas Ocle, p. 134 above. He was still canon in 1387.

*Master Hugh de Hickelynge*, clerk, was collated, 26 Jan., 1371, to a prebend in St. Crantock, and, 5 April, 1371, on the resignation of Sir Thomas de Montacute, to one in Glasney. He rose to be President of the Exeter Consistory Court. On



22 Jan., 1373, he was collated to the precentorship of Crediton, having exchanged for it the rectory of Matlock. On 23 Jan., 1373, he was collated to a prebend in St. Crantock, for which he had exchanged his Glasney prebend with Master Edward Elier. He exchanged the precentorship of Crediton for the rectory of Northill, to which he was inst., 23 Oct., 1373. In October, 1376, he was again collated to a prebend in Glasney, vacant by the death of Simon Withielle. On 12 March, 1377, he was inst. to Menhenyot R., which he resigned in 1382, that he might give more attention to his duties as precentor of Exeter. On the 19th of June, 1382, he was collated to the Bodmin prebend in St. Endellion, vacant by the death of Sir Robert Vaggescombe. He was still holding the precentorship of Exeter in 1387, but I have failed to notice the date of his admission. His will has been already referred to. While rector of Menhenyot (Mahynyet, MS.), he had licence, 12 Oct. 1379, for celebration of Divine Service in the chapel of St. Mary de Trengof and Trethu, as well as in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen near Liskeard, all situate in the parish of Menhenyot.

*Master Edward Elier* was collated 23 Jan., 1373, (see under Hickelynge above). He exchanged with Sir Robert Vaggescombe for the rectory of North Tawton.

*Sir Robert Vaggescombe*, clerk, was inst., 14 Sept., 1360, to Parkham R., and 2 Oct., 1366 (priest) was inducted to the prebend of Cutton in Exeter Castle. From Archbishop Langham's Pluralities Return of 1367 we learn that these were then his only benefices in Exeter diocese, the former taxed at 20 marks, and the latter at 8½ marks. In 1373 (5 Jan.) he was collated to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral for which he had exchanged that of Cutton in Exeter Castle. In 1376 (8 Nov.) he was inst. to North Tawton R., for which he had exchanged Parkham. In the same year he exchanged North Tawton R. with Edward Elier for a prebend in Glasney, to which he was inst. 29 Nov. 1376; and on 2 Dec. of the same year he was inst. to Aveton-Giffard R., vacant by death. In 1380 (20 Dec.) he was inst. to the Bodmin prebend in St. Endellion, for which he had exchanged

his prebend in Glasney, the exchange forming the subject of an inquiry. In 1382 (30 April) he was again inst. to the prebend of Cutton. When he died in 1382 he was holding this latter prebend, that of Bodmin in St. Endellion, and the rectory of Aveton-Giffard.

*Sir Thomas de Orgrave*, who had been inst. to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, 15 Oct., 1371, in pursuance of a royal mandate, by which the king settled the dispute between two rival occupants of the office by appointing a third, was, on the 7th day of November, 1371, inducted into the canonry and prebend in this college annexed to the archdeaconry. He became canon of Wells Cathedral and prebendary of Combe Prima therein. He exchanged this benefice and the archdeaconry with Master Robert de Braybroke, canon of York, to which benefice he was collated 13 May, 1377. On 11 March, 1386, he was collated to the prebend of South Muskham, in Southwell, and to that of Ampleford in York.

*Sir Richard de Bokelly* was rector of Loughborough (Leicestershire) and exchanged that benefice for the rectory of Menhenyot, to which he was instituted (in London), 6 June, 1375. He exchanged his prebend in Glasney with John Landreyn for a canonry and prebend in St. George's, Windsor, in 1376. He died shortly after, his successor at Menhenyot being collated 12 March, 1377. As Richard de Bokelly, *alias* Landreyn (1), he resigned a canonry in Windsor collegiate church in 1375 (Le Neve).

*Master John Landreyn*, canon of St. George's, Windsor, having been appointed to a prebend in Glasney by patent, 1 Jan., 1376, was collated on the 4th of March. He had been instituted to St. Mawgan in Kerrier R., 4 March, 1362. He seems on this occasion to have appeared before the bishop in unclerical attire, as it is recorded of the interview that the bishop enjoined him to appear

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(1). Landreyn was a Cornish place-name, originally derived, no doubt, from the Manor of Landreyn in Northill. Le Neve calls Bokelly "Flandreyn," by an obvious clerical error.

in future in such tonsure and habit as became his Order. He is named in the Bp. of Lincoln's Return as to Pluralists in his diocese, 1367, being described as M.A., doctor of medicine, and bachelor in theology. He was canon of St. Asaph, but held no benefice in the diocese of Lincoln (Abp. Langham's Regr., fo. 30). He had been elected Cornwall Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxon, in 1344, and subsequently became D.D., and Fellow of Oriel in 1360. He died in 1409.

*Master Robert Braybroke (also written Braibroke and de Braibroke)*, canon of York Cathedral and prebendary of Fridaythorpe therein, was collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall and to the prebend in Glasney annexed thereto, 17 March, 1377, having exchanged benefices with Sir Thomas Orgrave. He was licenciate in civil law at Oxford. On 27 June, 1378, being then a prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, he exchanged that benefice for the prebend of All Saints-in-Hungate in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1379 he was a prebendary of Lichfield. On 26 July, 1381, he exchanged the archdeaconry of Cornwall and its annexed prebend in Glasney with his brother Master Nicholas Braybroke for Bideford R. He did not long hold it, for on the 9th of September in the same year he succeeded William de Courtenay as bishop of London, and was consecrated 5 January, 1382. From February, 1380 till his promotion to the bishopric of London he had been dean of Salisbury. From 20 Sept., 1382, to March, 1383, he held the great seal of England. The Commons having petitioned the King that the principal officers of the state should not in future be dismissed without due cause, Richard II, with a view to asserting his power, deprived several of office, and amongst them Braybroke. Under Henry IV he again became concerned in affairs of state, being appointed by that king a privy councillor. In 1387 he tried, but without success, to mediate between Richard II and the barons. It was probably in connection with this that the incident occurred which is referred to by Godwin (Catalogue of the Bishops of England, 1615),—"The yeere 1387 it seemeth there fell some disagreement betweene him and Jo. of Gaunt, Duke of

Lancaster. For Th. of Walsingham and other report, that the Londoners were so greatly exasperated against him for some fowle worde given to their Bishoppe, as they sought with great tumult to kill him, and had burned his house at the Savoy, if the Bishop himself had not appeased their fury." He died 27 Aug., 1404, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral (1).

*Nicholas Braybroke (also written Braibroke and de Braibroke).* He was created notary-public, 9 November, 1349, being then a clerk of Winchester diocese, not married nor in holy orders (2). The creation was a matter of ceremony; first the Pope's bull had to be obtained for the purpose; then the candidate attended personally before the bishop and, having been by the delivery of pen, ink-horn (*calamarium*) and paper duly invested with the office of notary (*tabellionatus officium*), took the usual oath for the faithful discharge of his new duties. On 28 January, 1349, he was collated sacristan of Bosham collegiate church, which benefice he resigned in 1351, on being instituted to Bideford R., 29 September. On 3 March, 1361, he exchanged a bursal prebend in the collegiate church of Crediton for a prebend in St. Crantock. On 27 September, 1361, he was collated to the prebend of Funtynghdone in Bosham, and on 28 November in the same year to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral, being then described as *clericus familiaris* of the bishop. On 26 July, 1381, he exchanged Bideford R. with Master Robert Braybroke, archdeacon of Cornwall and canon of Glasney (prebend annexed). On 23 November, 1381, Master Nicholas Braybroke, canon of Wells and of Bosham, and prebendary of Funtynghdone in the latter, exchanged benefices with Sir William Burstalle, canon of Wells and prebendary of Combe prima in that cathedral church. On 12 March,

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(1). Le Neve confuses the two brothers Braybroke and must not be trusted with reference to them.

(2) Many of course of the clergy in the lower orders were married. A notary "auctoritate Apostolica" had to be in orders of some sort, but, whatever they were, he was not allowed a wife.

1393 he exchanged his canonry in the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi (Cardiganshire) with one Roger Albrygtone for a prebend in the king's free chapel of Bosham. On 4 June, 1395, he was admitted to the prebend of Neasdon, London. In the return of pluralists made to archbishop Langham in 1367, Nicholas de Braybroke, priest, declares himself to be holding the above canonry and prebend of Funtynghdone, without cure of souls, taxed at £26 13s. 4d., (which taxation, however, he regarded as very excessive); a canonry and prebend, without cure of souls, in Exeter Cathedral, untaxed, but worth yearly £4; in the collegiate church of St. Crantock, a canonry and prebend taxed at 40s.; the rectory of Bideford taxed at £14 6s. 8d.; and in the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi (Cardigan), the canonry and prebend of Llanbadarn-tref-eglwys, taxed at £8. Of these he elected to retain his canonries and prebends in Bosham and Exeter.

*William Aillesham* was nominated by the king, 23 February, 1379, in accordance with the power granted by Pope Urban VI, for nomination of two persons to canonries in all cathedral and collegiate churches in England, Wales, and Ireland. (Patent Rolls, 2 Richard II, pt. 2, m. 26). He exchanged Lanteglos-by-Camelford R. (to which he had been inst. 30 August, 1376), with Sir Richard Bolham (1) for Wyke-St. Mary R., to which he was inst. 17 Nov., 1376. In 1382 he exchanged from Wyke-St. Mary R. to Walgrave R., (Northants).

*Master Henry Stauntone* : his death is recorded Feb., 1379.

*Master John Henry (also written Harry)* exchanged with Sir Walter Byestecolmpe, vicar of St. Gwennap (see Estcolme below). He was ordained accolite, 30 March, 1381; subdeacon, 8 June, 1381, and deacon, 21 Sept., 1381.

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(1). This is, perhaps, the same Sir Richard Bolham who was rector of Landewednack from 1404 to 1416, and whose name is inscribed on the font in that church.

*John Folkyngham* was the second to be nominated under the same power as William Aillesham, 6 April, 1370. He was inst. to Blackawton R., 25 May, 1372. In 1391 he exchanged this rectory and his prebend in Glasney (described as that lately held by Richard Colshulle) with Sir William de Feriby for the rectory of Wistow (Hunts) to which he was instituted, by proxy, 18 March, 1391.

*Simon Withiel*, priest, held a prebend here of the value of barely 52/- a year and not taxed, while at the same time he held the rectory of Withiel and a prebend in the collegiate church of St. Endellion. His return is dated 20 October, 1366. He mentions that his prebend in St. Endellion had been at one time held by William Doune and that in Glasney by William Pomeraye, and that both of them passed with the church of Withiel. In 1371 he was appointed official-peculiar, an office which he still held in 1374, when he also filled that of sequestrator-general. On 28 April, 1375, he was excused from the forty six days' residence in every quarter required by the statutes of Glasney, that he might attend to the duties of his other offices. On his death Hugh de Hickelynge was collated to the prebend 8 October, 1376. At the time of his death he held also a prebend in St. Crantock to which he had been collated 25 Sept., 1375. The canonry and prebend which he had held in Glasney were the subject of an appeal to the Pope, Master John Mattecotte being appellant and Sir John Aubrey, priest, the appealed. What the decision was does not appear; but a commission was issued, 13 November, 1385, for the provost of Glasney and the official-peculiar to inquire into the matter, and Aubrey was ultimately excommunicated for refusing to submit to the sentence. Prior to October, 1375, Withiel had held the rectory of Lamorran, which he then resigned.

*Sir John Bury*. On 30 August, 1384, Archbishop William Courtenay, who was then visiting the diocese of Exeter, as metropolitan, at the church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, provided Sir John Bury, rector of the church of St. Columb Major, to a canonry, with expectation of a prebend, in

the collegiate church of "Glaseneye *alias* Penryn." (1). There being at the time no vacancy in Glasney, the archbishop could only provide him to the dignity, and promise him the next prebend that might chance to fall vacant. As Sir John de Byry, priest, he had been instituted to St. Columb Major R., 28 June, 1378. I do not trace his institution to any prebend at Glasney, and as likely as not Bishop Brantyngham was not anxious to fulfil the archbishop's promise. His predecessor, Grandisson, had successfully resisted Archbishop Mepham's attempt to visit the see as metropolitan; but Archbishop Courtenay was determined that the rights of Canterbury should be recognised. The great and powerful Devonshire family of Courtenay was connected with Grandisson, but now that one of themselves held the see of Canterbury their interest was on his side. The archbishop resided for some months at his mother's house at Exminster, and discharged the bishop's duties in spite of him, ordaining, instituting clerks to benefices, and so on. They were reconciled before the archbishop's return to Canterbury, but it is not likely that Bp. Brantyngham would show any great anxiety to recognise his authority after he had left. Strangely enough, Oliver in his "Lives of the Bishops of Exeter" relates the dispute with Grandisson but ignores that with Brantyngham altogether.

*Sir William de Feriby* was collated to a prebend 18 March, 1391, on the resignation of Sir John de Folkyngham. He almost at once exchanged his prebend with John Hesylle for a canonry in the collegiate church of St. Mary near the castle of Leicester, and the prebend called "C" therein; but he died soon after, his successor in the rectory of Blackawton being instituted 8 Nov., 1392. On 9 Nov., 1371, he had been collated to a prebend in Exeter Cathedral in exchange for his prebend of Haselbere in Wells Cathedral. This prebend he held till his death, his successor being collated 1 Nov., 1392.

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(1). Regr. Abp. Courtenay.

*Sir John Grey* held many preferments. In 1381 we meet with him as rector of St. George's, Exeter (1), which in that year he exchanged with Master Nicholas Terrers for St. Mabyn R. In 1382 he exchanged St. Mabyn for Sampford-Courtenay R., to which he was instituted on the 18th of July. The following year he exchanged for St. Brooke (Poutone, *alias dicta* Nansant, MS.) R., and was collated on the 24th of August. In the same year he exchanged St. Brooke for Exminster R., and was instituted on the 11th of November. He held this for four years, when he exchanged for Wyke-St. Mary R., to which he was instituted, 13 Sept., 1387, but which he at once exchanged for Instow, to which he was instituted on the 23rd of the same month. He was collated, on the same day, to a prebend in St. Crantock which was included in the exchange, which prebend he exchanged in 1392 for St. Petrock's, Exeter, R., to which he was instituted on the 18th of April. Owing to the loss of part of the Register we temporarily lose sight of him, but in 1391 (9 Jan.) we find him collated to a prebend in Glasney for which he had exchanged the rectory of Cruwys-Morchard with Walter Robert. On the 5th of May, 1391, he was collated to St. Stephen's, Exeter, R., which he resigned early in the following year. In 1394 he exchanged St. Petrock's, Exeter, for St. Creed R., to which he was instituted on the 30th of August. He finally quitted the diocese of Exeter when, 18 Nov., 1395, he exchanged St. Creed for Grittleton R., in the diocese of Salisbury, with Ralph Rudruth, who, on the 22nd of Dec. in the same year, succeeded him also in his prebend at Glasney.

*Sir John Menher* ; on whose death

*Sir Robert Alkebarowe*, chaplain, one of the bishop's household (*clericus suus commensalis*), was collated 3 April, 1393. He exchanged with John Vincent for a prebend in Ottery-St. Mary, to which he was collated, 23 May, 1393. He was instituted to Faringdon R. (Hants), 31 July, 1397. He

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(1) His institution was doubtless recorded in one of the pages of Brantyngham's Regr. which have been abstracted.



exchanged with Samuel Lynam for Marhamchurch R., Cornwall, 12 April, 1400, and resigned this latter benefice in 1407. From 1407 to 1418 he was precentor of Crediton.

*Benedict Canterbury*, priest, bachelor in decrees, was instituted 13 December, 1395, in succession to Simon Wythiel; patron the king, during the vacancy of the see. He was rector of Camborne in 1410, but his institution is not recorded. He exchanged a prebend in St. Probus for this rectory in 1387. He was official-peculiar in Cornwall, under commission dated 10 August, 1395. He was canon of Glasney in 1421 (*Regr. Lacy*, vol. 1, fol. 47<sup>b</sup>). He died *circa* 1426 (see under Sir Rd. Chichestre, p. 156, below). His will, in which he is described as canon of Glasney and rector of Camborne, was proved at Bodmin, 10 August, 1427. (*Regr. Lacy* iij, fol. 500<sup>a</sup>). His successor at Camborne, Serlo Tregonan, clerk, was instituted 16 Aug., 1426.

*Ralph Rudruth*, S. T. P. (Redruth, Redruffe, Ruderhith) was collated 22 December, 1395. He was one of the two senior fellows of Oriel before July, 1373 and in 1386, and chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1392 (*Pat. Rolls*, 16 Ric. II, p. 3. m. 20). He was rector of Grittleton in the diocese of Salisbury, which he exchanged for Creed R., 18 November, 1395, with John Grey. He was licensed to confess his parishioners, 24 March and 1 April, 1396. He exchanged Creed R. for St. Columb Major R., 6 July, 1399, with John Fecos (see p. 148 below). On 15 September, 1400, he was licensed to celebrate in oratories, etc. He died in 1404.

*Sir John Vincent* was a prebendary (or portioner) in the church of St. Probus, which he exchanged with Sir Matthew Bodrygy for a prebend in Ottery-St. Mary, to which he was inst. 22 August, 1387. He was inst. rector of Withiel 14 November, 1391, which he exchanged with Sir Thomas Welyn for the rectory of St. Clement-Danes in 1392. He resigned Clyst-St. George R. in November, 1391, and exchanged his prebend in Ottery with Sir Robert Alkebarowe for one in Glasney, to which he was collated 23 May, 1393. On his death

*Thomas Welyn*, (*alias* Abyngdon), chaplain, was collated, 19 September, 1396. He had been rector of St. Clement-Danes which he exchanged for Withiel R., to which he was inst. 5 December, 1392, which benefice and his canonry he exchanged, 4 November, 1399, with Nicholas Stoke for Stokeclimsland R., to which he was inst. on the 18th of that month. He was collated to a canonry and bursal prebend in the collegiate church of the Holy Cross, Crediton, 11 February, 1419.

*John Hesylle*, canon of the collegiate church of St. Mary, Leicester, obtained his prebend in Glasney by exchange with Sir William de Feryby. He was collated at Leicester, 24 July, 1391, having been ordained sub-deacon, 23 December, 1391; deacon, 9 March, 1392, and priest 8 June, 1392. He was inst. to Jacobstow (Cornwall) 28 August, 1392, and he had licence of absence for one year on condition of his residing in the college of Glasney, 26 October, 1398, and again for two years in 1405. On 27 June, 1410, he had a similar licence for one year without condition attached. He died before 10 September, 1435 (see under James Mychelle, p. 158, below).

*John Bray*, rector of St. Columb and prebendary of Trehaverock in St. Endellion, was collated 6 October, 1392 (see under Matthew Bodrigny, p. 148, below). On 9 November, 1398, he was licensed to hear confessions. It is just possible, but not very likely, that this canon is the same as John Brae, of Redruth, who, 7 September, 1328, obtained by impetration *in forma pauperum* a commission of inquiry, addressed to two of the canons of Glasney, into his life and conduct, with a view to his obtaining a benefice in the gift of the prior and convent of Tywardreath. On his death

*Richard Hals*, clerk, was collated, 12 April, 1399. He held several different prebends, and more than one benefice, at different times, including St. Ive R., which he exchanged for the rectory of All-Hallows-on-the-Walls, Exeter, 20 September, 1400. He was constantly resigning and exchanging (see *Regr. Stafford passim*). At one time he was treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, and in 1414 he was employed as an ambassador

in Brittany. His will, dated 1 May, 1417, was proved at Clyst, on the 25th of the same month. See Richard Norys, below.

*John Fecos*, priest, was collated 6 July, 1399, on the resignation (by exchange) of Ralph Rudruth, and on the same date exchanged St. Columb Major R., (to which he had been inst. 11 March, 1399, on death of John Bray) for St. Creed R. On 31 July in the same year he exchanged his Glasney prebend and St. Creed R. with Matthew Bodrygy for St. Gerrans R. On 10 February, 1411, he was granted licence for an oratory in the manse of his rectory at St. Gerrans.

*Matthew Bodrygy* was collated, 31 July, 1399. He had before held a prebend in Glasney in 1376, and another which he exchanged with John Bray, prebendary of Treaverek (Trehaverock) in St. Endellion, to which latter he was inst. 6 Oct., 1392. He subsequently exchanged a prebend in the collegiate church of Ottery-St. Mary for a portion in the prebendal church of St. Probus, to which he was inst. 22 August, 1387. He resigned this portion in 1392. He became rector of St. Gerrans (his admission to which benefice cannot be traced), and exchanged, 31 July, 1399, with John Fecos, rector of St. Creed and prebendary of Glasney. On 24 April, 1385, he had obtained sanction to exchange St. Gerrans R. for St. Gluvias V., but it is not clear what was done in the matter. He resigned the prebend of Trehaverock in 1400, and of Glasney in 1409. On 30 May, 1423, he exchanged the rectory of St. Creed with Reginald Mertherderwa, rector of St. Uny, Rudruth, to which benefice he was inst. 30 May, 1423 (1). While at St. Creed he received, 13 November, 1404, licence of non-residence for one year to reside in the college. (See p. 76, above).

*Richard Norys*, chaplain, was collated 31 January, 1400, on the resignation of Richard Hals. He was rector of Combmar-

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(1). Reginald Mertherderwa's interesting will, proved 11 February, 1447, has often been printed in which he directed stone crosses to be erected at his expense, of the character usual in that part of Cornwall, "*incipiendo a Kayr Beslasek usque ad Ecclesiam de Cambron, et ponentur in locis ubi solebant corpora defunctorum portandorum ad sepulturam deponi, pro oracionibus fundendis ibidem et alleviacione portancium.*" (Anstey's *Munimenta Academica*.)

tin, which benefice he exchanged with Nicholas Stoke, rector of Hampton Meysy (diocese of Worcester), 20 October, 1402. He resigned his prebend (See under Nicholas Bury below).

*Nicholas Harry.* There were two canons of this name. (See p. 90 above.)

*Nicholas Stoke,* (see Thomas Welyn above). He was accused to the bishop of cutting down timber in the woods pertaining to his prebend in Glasney without real necessity, and the bishop, 19 November, 1400, wrote to Benedict Canterbury, prebendary of the said collegiate church, directing him to inhibit Nicholas publicly from continuing this waste, and to take steps for preventing like waste in future. He is probably the same as Sir Nicholas Stoke who exchanged Faringdon R., for North Petherwyn V., to which he was inst. 22 October, 1372. He exchanged his canonry and his rectory of Withiel with

*Thomas Chapman,* rector of Hampton Meysy (diocese of Worcester), who was collated 1 June, 1402. He died in 1429- (see p. 76 above, and under John Burnebury, p. 157, below).

*Nicholas Bury,* chaplain, was collated 28 Nov., 1402, on the resignation of Richard Norys (see under Richard Olyver, p. 152, below).

*William Styward,* chaplain, was collated 28 May, 1403, on the death of John Rauf. He was inst. to St. Illogan R. (*Sancti Illogani de Logan*), 28 April, 1397; patron, *hac vice*, K. Richard II. On his death

*Richard Tyttesbury, LL.B.,* chaplain, was collated, 17 November, 1403. He was registrar and a notary-public. He was inst. to Faringdon R. (Hants), 21 July, 1396, and resigned in 1397, when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Alkebarowe. On his resignation of this prebend he was collated to a canonry in Exeter Cathedral, 31 March, 1404, and was succeeded at Glasney by William Ráyner. He was collated to the prebend of Westbrook in the collegiate church of Bosham, 16 November, 1406, and exchanged it for the prebend of Apuldrum in the same church in July of the following year; and in September he exchanged the latter prebend for one in St Teath. His will, dated 24 February,

1406, and proved at Crediton 7 June, 1409, is of interest, but I note only that he left to the anchorites of St. Leonard's, Exeter, of Marhamchurch, and of Bodmin, 40d. each. He left a life-use of certain books to different people. His executors included Robert Alkebarow and John Barell.

*William Rayner* (also written Reynald and Reyner) chaplain, was collated 31 March, 1404, on the resignation of Richard Tyttesbury. He resigned this canonry in 1411, and was in the same year collated to another canonry in Glasney, and, again resigning, was collated to a canonry in Bosham, 22 February, 1418.

*Clement Wyld*e, chaplain, was collated 2 July, 1409, on the resignation of Matthew Bodrygy.

*William Somerford*, rector of Lanreath (See p. 76, above).  
On his death

*John Barell*, chaplain, was collated 29 March, 1410. He had succeeded William Styward as rector of St. Illogan, having been inst. 26 February, 1404, on the presentation of King Henry IV. His admission was the subject of much dispute, pending the settlement of which prohibitions were issued against admission by anyone, including the bishop who would otherwise collate by lapse. The king claimed the patronage of St. Illogan on the ground that Sir William Basset was seised of Tehidy, to which the advowson of the church belonged, and held the same of King Richard II, as of the Duchy of Cornwall, by military service; that he presented one Thomas Cotford who was instituted in King Richard's time; that, later on, Sir William Basset granted the manor, but not the advowson, to Thomas Chambernon, Thomas Cotford, and others, for the term of their natural lives, with reversion to himself and his heirs; that the said William Basset died, and so the reversionary right, together with the advowson, had descended to John his son, a minor; that afterwards the church became vacant, on the death of Thomas Cotford, while John Basset was still a minor, and the king thereupon presented William Styward, who was duly instituted; that,

shortly after, Styward died, and the right to present was claimed by the king (Henry IV). John Basset traversed the king's pleas, and claimed judgment in his own favour, 8 May, 1404. Barell's appointment was declared to have been irregularly made, the church to be vacant, and the right of presentation to have lapsed to the bishop, who, however, brought the long dispute to a happy termination by collating John Barell, 28 May, 1404. In 1411 we find Barell engaged in another interesting dispute. He complained to the bishop that, although he had, in exercise of his right as rector (a right which he claimed always to belong to the rector or vicar of a parish), appointed one Thomas Tresculerd, clerk, to the office of *aquebajulus* (1) at St. Illogan a month or so before, since which time Tresculerd had enjoyed the office peaceably, certain persons had not only removed the said Thomas from his benefice but had intruded another into the same. The bishop inquired into the matter, and 16 March, 1411, wrote to the dean of Penwith and others that they should warn the offenders and the intruder to desist from this wrong doing, and not to molest Tresculerd, under pain of excommunication. Barell died before 4 November, 1435 (see under John Burnebury, p. 157 below).

*Sir William Tregos* (or Tregoyes) was instituted 20 Dec., 1380, having exchanged for it a prebend in St. Endellion with Sir Robert Vaggescombe. He was inst. to Philleigh R., 22

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(1). The *aquebajulus* was the man who carried the holy water, and in whom were often centred several of the minor offices of the church, such as parish clerk and sacristan. He was required to be in minor orders. He lived on the alms of the people, fees on Sundays and festivals, and certain sheaves of corn in harvest, and these accustomed alms were enforced, if necessary, by ecclesiastical censure (see Lyndwood's "Provinciale," Oxford, 1679, p. 143). Henry VIII ordered that "for as much as the parish clerk shall not hereafter go about the parish with his holy water as hath been accustomed; he shall, instead of that labour, accompany the churchwardens and in a book register the names and sum of every man that giveth anything to the poor." In 1613 Bishop Cotton licensed one John Randall to exercise the office of *aquebajulus* at Gwennap, and to teach the arts of writing and reading. As the only fee assigned to him was 5s. 3d. a year, I conclude that he was also paid something by the parents of his pupils.

April, 1395. John Godegrave, subdeacon, was collated, by lapse, to be his vicar at Glasney, 7 August, 1410. Tregos resigned *circa* 1422 (see p. 76 above and under Thomas Harry, p. 156 below).

*Walter Estcolme*, (also written *Byestecolmpe*), Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1357—1358. He was instituted to St. Stephen's R., Exeter, 4 March, 1373, and to St. Gwennap V., 23 Dec., 1377. He exchanged this vicarage with Master John Henry for a prebend in Glasney, to which he was collated, 22 Sept., 1381, and exchanged his vicarage of Sevenoaks (Kent) for the rectory of Stoke Damarel, to which he was instituted 5 Aug., 1388. He died rector of Stoke Damarel in 1410.

*Walter Robert, LL.B.* was collated 6 October, 1410, on the death of Walter Estcolme. He had previously held a prebend here, which he exchanged with Sir John Grey in January, 1391. Robert was a great pluralist. At the time of his death he was rector of Northill and of the principal Portion in the church of Tiverton, as well as canon of Ottery. On 4 August, 1412, a commission of inquiry was issued on his complaint, as canon of Glasney, as to the dilapidations left by his predecessor, Walter Estcolme, in his manse of residence. His will (dated 12 July, 1414, and proved at Clyst 20 September, 1416) is interesting. Amongst other provisions, he leaves eight marks for a young and respectable chaplain to celebrate for his (testator's) soul. And whereas, a little time ago, he had brought an action at law against Stephen Tournere, and recovered from him ten marks, and perhaps went beyond the bounds of moderation and made haste to revenge himself in the said action; and because the said Stephen is a poor man,—“although he brought a false charge against me,—and that he did so God knoweth,—nevertheless, as in the fear of God, I leave him 20s.; but then, he must give up the rancour he nourishes towards me in his heart, and keep a decent tongue in his head for the future, a thing which he has never been accustomed to do; or, at any rate, rarely.” Evidently a hasty but well-meaning man.

*Richard Olyver, LL.B.*, priest, was collated 22 April, 1411, on the death of Nicholas Bury, (Byry, MS). Olyver was

a notary-public. On 28 January, 1418, he was licensed to preach, but only in the collegiate church and in churches in the diocese appropriated thereto. He resigned his prebend in 1439 and was succeeded by Pascasius Rycharde. Prior to his collation in Glasney he had been "minister" of Ottery-St. Mary, which he exchanged for [East] Allington R., Devon, 6 November, 1407, and remained there until his death on 28 December, 1441. In 1398 (16 December) the bishop commissioned him to inquire into a complaint made by Luke Trenewyth, vicar of St. Crowan, to the effect that Divine service was being unlawfully celebrated by certain chaplains, without licence, in the chapel of St. Augustine within that parish, and, if the charge were true, to inhibit the offenders. The question of celebrations in this chapel came up again in 1415; but as Olyver was not concerned in it I do not further notice the matter. In 1399 he was commissioned to inquire whether the presentation to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Liskeard, had lapsed to the bishop of Exeter, or to the archbishop of Canterbury. On 23 February, 1408, he was appointed President of the Exeter Consistorial Court.

*William Trevell* (also written Trebel) LL.B., clerk, was collated 18 July, 1411, on the resignation of William Rayner. He exchanged, 21 July in the same year, with Richard Aldryngton, for a canonry and prebend in Crediton. On 12 August, in the same year, he succeeded Aldryngton again in the same prebend in Glasney. On the 24th of the same month he exchanged this prebend for St. Mawgan-in-Pydar R. In 1416 (27 July) he exchanged St. Mawgan for Lanteglos-by-Camelford R., with the same Richard Aldryngton. In 1411 (23 June) he had been inst. to Poltimore R., which he resigned two months after.

*Richard Aldryngton* alias *Colcombe*, canon and prebendary of Rugge, in Crediton, exchanged with Trevell, as above, but was again succeeded by him in his Glasney prebend, 12 August, 1411. He succeeded to the rectory of St. Columb-Major, 27 November, 1418. He was collated to a canonry in Crantock, 9 January, 1400, and held several other offices and benefices from time to time, including a canonry in Exeter



Cathedral to which he was collated 20 March, 1401; Stoke-in-Teignhead R; Lanteglos [by Camelford] R., 28 Feb., 1402, which he exchanged for St. Mawgan-in-Pydar R., 27 July, 1416; archdeacon of Barnstaple, August to October, 1400; Poltimore, R., 2 Dec., 1413, to Sept., 1416, when he resigned.

*William Noe*, who was a prebendary of St. Probus, exchanged with Clement Wylde, (Wylle, MS), 8 October, 1412, for a prebend in Glasney. On 27 March, 1413, he was licensed to preach in Latin or English throughout the diocese. Entries of licences to preach are fairly frequent throughout the registers, rendered necessary, as they were, by Archbishop Arundel's constitution, afterwards (in 1401) confirmed by statute, inhibiting preaching without the licence of the bishop. The motive was, as we learn from Gascoigne's *Liber Veritatum*, to hinder the spread of heresy. In ordinary times preaching was not so much neglected by the pre-Reformation clergy as is popularly supposed. For instance, in the ordinance of 1338 for the collegiate church of Ottery-St. Mary, it is ordered that the college shall by one of themselves, or by some other, *at least* on the days specified, cause sermons to be preached to the people. Noe resigned about 1425 (see under Thomas Trevylves p. 156, below).

*John atte Water*, canon and seventh prebendary in the church of Ottery, exchanged with Walter Robert for a prebend in Glasney, 14 June, 1414. He again exchanged for a prebend in St. Probus with Henry Wynnegode, 9 May, 1417, exchanging that, 28 July, 1418, for Limpsfield R. (Winchester).

*Henry Wynnegode* (also written Wyngode), LL.B., chaplain, by exchange with John Attewater, 9 May, 1417. He had been collated to Lezant R., 25 January, 1414, and during his rectorship a commission was directed to him (3 March, 1414), *ad petendum et recipiendum clericos convictos . . . in Cornubia*. He exchanged Lezant R. for St. Erme R., 11 Jan., 1416, and he was collated 28 Feb., 1416, to a prebend in St. Probus, which he exchanged with John atte Water for one in Glasney, as above. He was for a time official-peculiar in Cornwall. He died about 1436. (See under Augustine Strode, p. 158, below.)

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*Martin Lercedekne* (also written L'Erchdeken, Archdeacon, Ercedekne, &c.,) chaplain, was collated 23 February, 1418, on the resignation of William Reyner (*sic*). He was rector of St. Mawgan-in-Kerrier to which he was instituted in succession to John Landreyn. On 2 June, 1410, he was licensed as a Public Preacher, and on the same day was granted licence of absence from St. Mawgan for a year, that he might attend to his duties as canon of Exeter. On 15 July, 1422, he was instituted to St. George de Hamme (Georgèham). He continued rector of St. Mawgan till his death. He was the seventh son of Sir John L'Ercedekne (3 Maclean, Trigg Minor, p. 257). He was M.A. and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxon. At different times he held canonries in Bosham and Crediton, and at one time the church of St. Rumon (Ruan Major), as appears from his will, dated at Exeter, the Monday in Pentecost week, 1430, by which he bequeathed to the poor of his "former church of St. Rumon" 6s. 8d. Amongst other bequests in his will is one of a priest's vestment of red cloth, powdered with golden birds, to his church of St. Mawgan; to his successor in the same church £10 for repairs; and to the poor there 6s. 8d.; to his priest 100s. to celebrate mass yearly for him at the altar of St. Gabriel in the Cathedral Church, and a similar sum to Nicholas, his cook; to his church of St. George de Hamme a piece of the true cross, and to the church of St. Thomas of Glasney his concordances. (The will is abstracted from Abp. Chicheley's Register, 3 Maclean, Trigg Minor, p. 275). He died before 8 April, 1433 (see under John Carnelle, p. 157, below).

*Master Walter Dolbeare* (also written Dolbeara), 2 Feb., 1392, exchanged Clyst-Fomison (*hodie* Sowton) R. for the perpetual chantry of Sticklepath. On 17 March, 1392 (being then canon of Lichfield, to which he had been admitted 17 May, 1391, and which he resigned on this 17th of March), he exchanged Sticklepath for Southill R. On his death

*Sir John Sewarde*, chaplain, clerk of the king's chapel in London, was inst. 10 December, 1421; patron, King Henry, "Heres et Regens regni Francie," by reason of the temporalities

of the see, lately vacant, being in his hands. The record of his institution is not in the usual form, but the king's writ (dated at York, 3 April, 1421), the admission, and the mandate for induction, have been copied into the Register. In the writ Glasney is described as "infra villam de Penryne," and the bishop is directed to assign to the new prebendary his stall in the choir, and his seat (*locum*) in the chapter to which by custom the prebend entitled him. In the admission the bishop invested him "per birreti nostri tradicionem," that is, I assume, the birretta was used as the instrument of investiture, another instance of which in 1298 is mentioned in Mackenzie's "Sacred Archæology" *s.v.* *Birretta*, and another occurs in the case of Otho de Northwode, p. 131, above. The mandate is directed not, as usually, to the provost, or, in his absence, to the president of the chapter, but to the provost, or, in his absence, to his *locum tenens*. He resigned in 1433 (see under Thomas Leuesham, p. 158, below).

*Sir Thomas Harry* (also written Henry), chaplain, was inst. 14 July, 1422, on the resignation of Master William Tregoos. He had been collated 5 June, 1411, to St. Colan V., which he resigned about a year afterwards. On 12 March, 1414, he was instituted to St. Stephen's-in-Brannel V.; which he resigned a month or two afterwards, on being inst. to [St. Ruan] Lanyhorne R., 16 May, 1414. He died about 1432 (see under Sir William Brewster, p. 157, below.)

*Sir Thomas Treuylves*, chaplain, was inst. 4 August, 1425, in the person of Walter Hunte, his proctor, at Radeway [in Bishopsteignton] on the resignation of Master William Noe. He was vicar of St. Gluvias, which he resigned in 1442, a pension of eight marks per annum being assigned to him, payable by his successor, who was inst. 23 Oct., 1442. He died in 1445 (see under Henry Huchyne, p. 160, below).

*Sir Richard Chichestre*, chaplain, was inst. 14 August, 1426, at Clyst, on the death of Master Benedict Canterbury. He resigned in 1431 (see under John Kelly, p. 157, below.) On 10 Nov., 1415 (described as scholar) he had received dispensation *super defectu natalium*. On the 20th of August, 1427, he was instituted to

Camborne R., which benefice he exchanged, 31 May, 1431, with Sir John Kelly, for Diptford R.

*Master Walter Trengofe*, S.T.P., was inst. 16 September, 1427. See p. 76, above.

*Master John Burnebury*, chaplain, bachelor of both laws, <sup>he is to</sup> was inst. 11 July, 1429, on the death of Sir Thomas Chepman (*sic*). <sup>Exbourne</sup> He was again inst. to a prebend 4 Nov. 1435, on the death of <sup>20 May, 1</sup> Sir John Barelle. <sup>res. 142</sup> As John Burneby he was collated, 16 Aug., 1443, to the archdeaconry of Totnes, which he resigned for the treasurer-ship of Exeter, to which he was collated 17 May, 1453 (Le Neve). He resigned his prebend in Glasney on the same day that he was inst. and was succeeded by Master John Suttone. On 27 October, 1438, he was instituted, at Chudleigh, to another prebend, vacant by the death of Sir James Tokere, *alias* Mochelle, but he resigned that too almost at once. (See under Henry Webbere, p. 159, below).

*Master John Kelly*, chaplain, was instituted 31 May, 1431, at Ottery-St. Mary, on the resignation of Sir Richard Chicestre. He was instituted to the rectory of St. Martin Camborne, and held that benefice until his death in 1448. On 25 September, 1407, he was inst. to the vicarage of Tyntagel-juxta-Bosynny, which he resigned in 1427. On 16 January, 1430, he was collated to the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Crantock, which he exchanged for the rectory of Michaelstowe, to which he was admitted 13 Aug., 1437. He resigned this rectory early in 1445. (See under Richard Chichestre, p. 156, above.) A John Kelly resigned the vicarage of St. Teath in 1411.

*Sir William Brewster*, chaplain, was inst., at Chudleigh, 15 May, 1432, on the death of Sir Thomas Harry (see further under Sir Thomas Mata, p. 160, below).

*Master John Carnelle*, LL.B., was inst. at Chudleigh, 8 April, 1433, on the death of Master Martin Lercedekne. As rector of Haccombe, he appears as one of the administrators of the estate of William Clovenburghe, vicar of Biripomeray (Berry-Pomeroy). He died in 1446 (see under John Gele below). His will,

dated 30 Sept., 1445, was proved 12 Feb., 1449. He made a bequest to Camborne, but gave nothing to Glasney.

*Sir Thomas Leuesham*, chaplain, was inst. 15 October, 1433, in the person of Thomas Riculse, his proctor, at Crediton, on the resignation of Sir John Sewarde. He resigned in 1436 (see under Geoffrey Motte, below). He is probably the same as Thomas Lewsham who succeeded to the prebend of Wellington, Hereford, 27 Feb., 1443.

*Sir James Mychelle*, chaplain, was inst. at Chudleigh, 10 September, 1435, on the death of Sir John Heyselle. By his will, dated 21 October, 1438, and proved at Chudleigh, 3 September, 1439, he desired to be buried in Glasney church before the image of St. Michael the Archangel, and bequeathed a pound of wax to the light of St. Thomas there, and that of St. Gluvias the Martyr.

*Sir James Tokere* (*alias* Mochelle) died in 1438 and was succeeded by Master John Burnebury. He is probably the same person as Sir James Mychelle above.

*Master John Suttone*, LL.B. was inst. at Chudleigh, 4 November, 1435, on resignation of Master John Burnebury. He was inst. to the chantry of St. Michael in the cemetery of St. Austell (to which was annexed the rectory of St. Clether), 22 Aug., 1411. During Stafford's episcopate he occurs as prebendary of Crediton, as a penitentiary in the deanery of Powder, and as a notary public. He resigned about 1446 (see under John Nicolle below), and was probably the same as John Sutton, LL.B., who, 18 Jan., 1447, was collated to a prebend in Lincoln.

*Sir Geoffrey Motte*, chaplain, was inst. at Chudleigh, 18 June, 1436, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Leuesham. He resigned in 1439 (see under Richard Beauchamp, below). He is probably the person of the same name who was instituted to Tidcombe portion, in the Church of Tiverton, 5 July, 1432, and held that benefice until 20 June, 1449.

*Master Augustine Strode*, priest, LL.B., was inst. at Chudleigh, 28 September, 1436, on the death of Master Henry

Wynnegode. He had been inst., 23 Sept., 1411, to Bickleigh V., which he resigned in the following year for Lamerton V., to which he was inst. 6 Sept., 1412, and which he exchanged 30 March, 1414, for Cotleigh R. <sup>on 20th</sup> He died in 1449, and his will, <sup>1422, he was</sup> dated 22 January, 1449, was proved at Exeter 15 February in <sup>inst. 1419,</sup> same year. <sup>He gave nothing to Glasney.</sup> <sup>Master Trengrove and Cornwall as res. of William Tylharn 2 Oct. 1436</sup> <sup>Walker...</sup> <sup>remained</sup> <sup>until his d</sup> Master Richard Reddew, S.P.I., was inst. 22 October, 1436, on the resignation of Walter Trengrove, the mandate being addressed to the president of the chapter, the provostship being then vacant. See further, p. 77, above.

Master Henry Webbere, chaplain, bachelor in decrees, was inst. at Chudleigh, 12 November, 1438, on the resignation of Master John Burnebury; but he resigned at once (see under Robert Beaumont, below). <sup>transcribed 3 March 1421-2 on page 2 of 2</sup> He was instituted to Ugborough R. <sup>2nd. 1428</sup> 15 Nov., 1454, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Plympton (see under John Stubbs below). He was collated to the chancellorship of Exeter 21 Sept., 1436; treasurer 20 Jan., 1442; precentor 16 May, 1453. He became dean of Exeter in 1459, and died 13 Feb., 1477 (Le Neve).

Master Robert Beaumont, chaplain, was inst. 18 December, 1438, at Chudleigh, on the resignation of Master Henry Webber.

Sir Pascasius Rycharde, chaplain, was inst. at the Palace, Exeter, 1 April, 1439, on the resignation of Master Richard Olyvere.

Master Richard Beauchamp, chaplain, bachelor in decrees, was inst. 6 August, 1439, in the person of Richard Billione, clerk, his proctor, at [Bishop's] Tawton, on the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Motte. Richard Beauchamp, LL.D., archdeacon of Suffolk, probably the same man, was provided to the see of Hereford by the pope, 4 Dec., 1448, and was consecrated 9 Feb., 1449. He was translated to the see of Salisbury 14 Aug., 1450, by papal bull. He was installed dean of Windsor, 4 March, 1478, and was (according to Le Neve), the first chancellor of the Order of the Garter. He died bp. of Salisbury, 4 Nov., 1481, and his will, dated 16 Oct., 1481, was proved at Canterbury 8 Feb., 1482 (Le Neve). Godwin says he was "brother unto Walter, Lord of

Aumond....He built a beautifull and sumptuous Chappell on the South side of the Lady Chappell, and lieth buried in the same, under a very faire toombe of marble." A Richard Beauchamp exchanged Whitechapel-without-Aldgate R., for St. Mawnan R., 22 July, 1416, but I fail to identify him. This canon must not be confused with Richard Acton *alias* Bechamp, who was admitted to St. Madron V., Sept., 1431, and who died in 1446. He resigned his prebend in 1441 (see under William Hendre, below).

*Master William Hendre*, chaplain, was inst. at Chudleigh, 5 April, 1441, in the person of William Beare, literate, his proctor, on the resignation of Master Richard Beauchamp, by Master John Burnebury, clerk, substitute of Richard Byllyone, literate, original proctor of the said Master Richard Beauchamp. Hendre died before 16 September, 1446, on which date his successor, Master David Cusworthe, was instituted to St. Mawgan "de Lanherne." No record of his own institution to that benefice can be traced.

*Sir Thomas Mata*. On 13 September, 1442, the bishop received, at Radeway, a certificate by Thomas [Spofford], bishop of Hereford, dated at Prestbury, 12 January, 1442, that he had, on the bishop's commission, instituted and invested Sir Thomas Mata, prebendary, or portioner, of the church of the Blessed Mary of Boreforde in his diocese of Hereford, in the person of his proctor, by reason of an exchange arranged between him and William Brewstere, canon and prebendary of St. Thomas the martyr.

*Richard Helyer* *secr. of Cornwall for D. of W. & J. & H. 20 Feb. 1445*  
*Master Henry Huchyne*, LL.B., was inst. at Chudleigh, 24 October, 1445, in the person of William Kyrkeby, chaplain, his proctor, on the death of Master Thomas Trevelves. He had been inst. to Sampford Courtenay R., 25 Aug., 1419. On 26 December, 1452, he was instituted to the rectory of Lanteglos-juxta-Camelford, on the presentation of the king, having resigned the church of Sampford Courtenay. He was rector of Lanteglos at the time of his death, which occurred before 18 Feb., 1455 (see under John Udy, below).

Master John Nicolle  
of both laws, in  
Exeter [Barnstaple]  
Feb. 1450-4, on  
resignation  
second inst.  
April, 1460.

Master John Nicolle,  
chaplain, inst. to  
Barnstaple V.  
29 March, 1460.

\* Master  
inst. to Stoke  
between 17 March 14  
(day ij. 256.7) & 8 April  
1444 (day j. 207.6)

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Master John Nicolle, LL.B., was inst. 26 April, 1446, at Chudleigh, on the resignation of Master John Suttone. He was probably the same as Master John Nicolle, <sup>chaplain</sup> on whose death Master John Holman, chaplain, and Sir David John, were respectively on the 2nd and 15th of December, 1461, instituted to Barnstaple V., and Stoke Rivers R., and, perhaps, as Sir John Gwynne, otherwise Nicolle, at one time chaplain of the chantry <sup>Barnstaple</sup> ~~de Ponte~~. <sup>in 1468.</sup> <sup>173</sup>

Master John Udy, bachelor of both laws, was inst. 17 September, 1446, at Bishop's Tawton, on the death of Master William Hendre. He resigned in 1447 (see under Thomas Merderdewa, below), but was instituted to another prebend, 18 February, 1455, at Chudleigh, on the death of Master Henry Huchyne. At the time of his death he was canon of Exeter, as appears from his will dated 18 February, 1463, and proved at Exeter 14 June in the same year. One of his executors was Master Martin Dyere, but he did not act.

Master John Gele, doctor of decrees, was inst., at Bishop's Tawton, 29 Sept., 1446, in the person of Master John Nicholle, his proctor, on the death of Master John Carnelle. <sup>Henry Trevelyen adm. of forwall (on 12. of Henry Trevelyen) 19 Dec. 1446</sup> Master Thomas Merderdewa, M.A., was inst. at Chudleigh, 18 November, 1447, on the resignation of Master John Udy.

Sir Martin Dyere, chaplain, was inst., at Chudleigh, 19 October, 1448, on the death of Sir John Kelly. He resigned in 1455-6, 1450 (see under John Browne, below). At the time of his death he was canon of Exeter, as appears from his will (incomplete), dated 6 September, 1464, preserved in the registry at Exeter. In an entry, dated 3 Oct., 1449, relating to Buckfast, he appears as a notary public. <sup>inst. 16.9</sup> <sup>1455-6</sup> <sup>widow</sup> <sup>incom- plete</sup> <sup>6 Sept</sup> <sup>incom- plete</sup> <sup>inst. 22</sup> <sup>on 18 June</sup> <sup>1455-6</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>Abp.</sup> John Trevelyen adm. of forwall (on 12. of Henry Trevelyen) 20 March 1449 Master John Rawe, chaplain, bachelor in decrees, was inst. 3 July, 1449, at Clyst, on the death of Master Augustine Strode. There are two John Rawes (or Rowes) named in Boase's Register of Exeter College, Oxford, either of whom may possibly be this man, but I am unable to connect him



with them by any evidence. He became subdean of Exeter, 28 Aug., 1441, and is so described in his will, dated 8 September, 1462, and proved at Exeter, 24 December, 1463. One of his executors was Sir Martin Dyer.

*Sir John Browne*, chaplain, was inst. 1 March, 1450, at Chudleigh, on the resignation of Sir Martin Dyere.

*Thomas Abdy.*

*Sir John Penante.*

*Sir John Hynde (inst. at the vicar 5 June, 1449-)*

*Sir William Hoggy*, chaplain, was collated 5 Apr., 1438, to St. Gwinear V. He was still vicar of St. Gwinear in 1460, and perhaps held that benefice till he was instituted to Redruth R., 26 Feb., 1462. In a commission to inquire into the patronage of Redruth he is called Hoigge, (and see under Sir Alex. Trembras, below).

*Master Robert Aiscoghe.* A Robert Aiscoghe is given by Le Neve as Warden of King's Hall, Cambridge, between 1431 and 1463, but without reference to his authority. One of the name, S.T.P., archdeacon of Colchester, was collated, 25 May, 1447, to the archdeaconry of Dorset—another (or the same) was collated 14 April, 1458, to the subdeanery of Lincoln, with the prebend of Welton Westhall, annexed thereto. His will was proved at Lincoln 16 March, 1471 (Le Neve). He was possibly related to William Ascough, who was consecrated bishop of Salisbury, 20 July, 1438, and was cruelly murdered in 1450 by the followers of Jack Cade.

*Sir Alexander Trembrase*, chaplain, was instituted to St. Illogan R., 10 Nov. 1435, at Markyslow (Marazion), on the death of Sir John Barelle. <sup>by master W. Browne B. 13.</sup> The record of the institution is <sup>for the prior of John Barelle, and the manor of Cheddy, all taken from the manor by right</sup> missing, but this is taken from a return by the bishop to the king, 25 Sept., 1436, of the then recent institutions to St. Illogan. On 4 October, 1449, being still rector there he was placed on a commission of inquiry as to the patronage of Camborne, two of the other commissioners being Thomas Mate, or Mata, of Paule, and William Hoygg of Wynere (Gwinear).

*Sir Thomas Messynger.* There is no record of the institution of this and the six preceding prebendaries, and we only know that they were such from the records of the institution of their successors. They were probably instituted during the episcopacy of the absentee bishop George Nevville, who, amidst the cares of the great seal, and the intrigues and entanglements of political strife, perchance did not think of recording his gifts of these preferments.

*Master John Pascow*, was inst., 14 June, 1467, at Penryn, *vice* Master Thomas Abdy, the cause of vacancy not being stated. The mandate is addressed to Master Owin Lloide, LL.D., chancellor of the bishop, in the stead and name of the provost. Pascoe held the offices of sacristan and provost.

*Master John Stubbes, LL.B.*, was inst., at Clyst, 10 March 1468, on the death of Sir John Penante. He was instituted to Ugborough [Uggeburghe] R., 24 February, 1477, on the death of Master Henry Webber. On the death of Sir John Hynde, he was instituted to another prebend in Glasney, 7 December, 1473. On 27 Oct., 1475, he was collated archdeacon of Barum and resigned in 1476, on his collation, 10 Dec., to the treasurer-ship of Exeter; on 16 Nov., 1477, he was collated to the precentorship of Exeter. He died about 1486, in which year his successor in the precentorship was appointed. A John Stubbes was collated to a prebend in Lichfield, 17 June, 1474, probably the same man.

*Master John Warde* was inst., 4 December, 1474, at Exeter, on the death of Sir William Hoggy. He probably resigned shortly after, as at the date of his will, 18 February, 1476, (proved 27 March, 1476) he was canon of Exeter.

*Master William Godde* bachelor in decrees, was inst., 7 March, 1476, at Clyst, on the resignation of Master Robert Aiscoghe.

*John Edmund*, deacon, was inst., 30 November, 1476, in London, on the resignation of Master John Pascow.

*Sir John Oby*, priest, was inst., 4 April, 1478, at [East] Horsley, on the resignation of Sir Alexander Trembrase. He

resigned in 1479 (see under James Calway, below).

*Master Benedict Kellygrewe*, chaplain, was inst., 4 April, 1478, at [East] Horsley, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Messynger.

*Master James Calway*, chaplain, was inst., 14 December, 1479, at Clyst, on the resignation of Sir John Oby. Mandate to the precentor. He shortly afterwards resigned (see under John Carew, below). He held the office of sacristan of Glasney.

*Master John Carew* was inst., 31 March, 1480, at Clyst, on the resignation of Master James Calway. Mandate to the precentor. See under William Lovell, below. He was instituted as sacristan, 1 January, 1492, and, on his resignation of that office, was instituted to another prebend, 20 April, 1492 (being then described as L.L.B.) in the person of Peter Carnavelle, literate, on the resignation of Master William Nicolle. He resigned in 1500 (see under Richard Fawey, below).

*Master William Nicolle*. The register of Bishop Peter Courtenay does not extend beyond 1480 although his episcopate lasted till 1486. Nicolle and the following nine canons were probably instituted during that period. See under John Carew, above. Nicolle was instituted to the office of sacristan in 1492.

*Master Thomas Acchim*. See under Alexander Penhill, below.

*Master John Pykmane*. See under James Trevethen, below.

*Master John Nans*. See under William Uryn, below, and p. 79, above.

*Sir William Piers*. See under John Annes, below.

*Master Philip David*. See under John Chymmowe, below.

*Master John Trefuthane* (also written Treffewthene). See under Laurence Dobelle, below. He was vicar of St. Mullion, which he resigned in 1511 or 1512. See under Robert Luddra, p. 170, below.

*Nicholas Smythe*, clerk. See under Robert Luddra, p. 170, below.

*Sir John Knebone*. See under John Wollecombe, p. 167;

below. In 1534 he subscribed to the royal supremacy in company with Provost Jentle and others.

*Richard Carlion*, clerk. See under Gerendus John, p. 170.

*Master William Lovell*, B. C. L., was instituted 1 January, 1492, at [East] Horsley, in the diocese of Winchester, *vice* Master John Carew, the cause of vacancy not being stated. The mandate is to the dean of the collegiate church of Glasney, "ut moris est." A Master William Lovell, LL.B., was instituted to Parkham R., 27 March, 1492, that being about the time when this canon resigned his prebend in Glasney. See under Hugh Lynke, below.

*R. markham  
Church 15  
March 15  
1541 Dec.*

*Sir Hugh Lynke*, chaplain, was inst., 19 April, 1492, at the bishop's house of Thystilworthe, on the resignation of Master William Lovell. Mandate to the dean.

*Master Alexander Penhill*, was inst., 1 August, 1495, on the resignation of Master Thomas Acchim. See p. 80, above.

*Master James Trevethen*, M.A., was inst., 20 February, 1498, at Chudleigh, on the resignation of Master John Pykmane. Mandate to the sacristan. He died *circa* 1547 (see under Matthew Broke, p. 170, below). I suppose this is the man who signed himself "James Treveth" to the declaration of the royal supremacy in 1534. (See p. 80, above).

*Sir Richard Fawey*, chaplain, was inst., 5 August, 1500, at Clyst, on the resignation of Master John Carew. Mandate to the sacristan. He died before 18 November, 1512. See under Henry Shermane, below.

*Master William Uryn*, was inst., 11 January, 1503, in London, on the resignation of Master John Nans. Mandate to the president of the chapter. (See pp. 80 and 91, above).

*Master John Annes*, was inst., 20 January, 1505, in the bishop's house outside the Bars of the New Temple, London (1), on the death of Sir William Piers. Mandate to the archdeacon

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1. This was the house erected by Bp. Stapeldon for the benefit of his episcopal successors on property acquired from the Templars. It became known as Exeter Inn, and its site is now occupied by the well known Exeter Hall.

of Cornwall. He resigned in 1511 (see under Alexander Geffray, below).

*Sir John Chymmowe*, chaplain, was inst., 1 May, 1505, on the death of Master Philip David. He was collated to St. Gluvias V., 13 June, 1507, on the resignation of Master Alexander Penhille. He died before 4 March, 1509 (?), (see under William Otes, below). But this date is doubtful. If this Sir John Chymmowe is the same man as the sacristan of that name, as he probably was, he was still alive in 1534, when (17 July), as sacristan, he subscribed to the royal supremacy in company with Provost Jentle and others. Perhaps the word "death" in the record of the institution of Sir William Otes is a clerical error for "resignation." A John Chymmowe, clerk, was instituted to the Cantaria de Ponte, 16 February, 1545.

*Sir William Otes* alias *Treberwethe*, chaplain, was inst., 4 March, 1509, at the Palace, Exeter, on the death of Sir John Chymow. Mandate to provost and chaplain. He was collated to St. Gwinear V., 19 April, 1480, and resigned that benefice before 9 Feb., 1523. (1) He resigned his prebend in 1527 (see under Henry Kyllvreyghe, and John Hunt, below).

*Sir Alexander Geffray* was inst., 3 April, 1511, at the Palace, Exeter, on the resignation of Sir John Annes. Mandate to provost and chaplain. He died rector of St. Just-in-Rosland, 1529 (see under Warin Penhalluryk, p. 169, below).

*Master Henry Shermane*, chaplain, was inst., 18 November, 1512, in London, on the death of Sir Richard Foywey. He resigned in 1521 (see under Roger Sherman, below).

*Sir Laurence Dobelle*, chaplain, was inst., 21 August, 1517, at the Palace, Exeter, on the death of Master John Trefuthane. He died before 1 March, 1532 (see under John Mooreman, below).

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(1). In a subsidy Roll of Henry VIII Sir Wm. Treberveth is said to have £8 a year as vicar, and the rectory of St. Gwinear to belong to the provost and canons of Glasney. This is clearly a clerical error, as from 1314 to the present time the rectory has belonged to Exeter Coll., Oxon., formerly Stapeldon Hall.

*Sir Roger Sherman*, chaplain, was inst., 17 November, 1521, at the bishop's manor of Old Wyndsore, on the resignation of Master Henry Sherman. He died before 30 September, 1525 (see under Thomas Newmane, below).

*Thomas Newmane*, clerk, was inst., 30 September, 1525, on the death of Master Roger Sherman. He resigned in 1538 (see under Thomas Hole, p. 170, below).

*Sir Henry Kylljoreyghe*, priest, was inst., 15 March, 1527, on the resignation of Sir William Trebervethe. On 14 October, 1535, he was instituted at Clyst, to another prebend on the resignation of John Harrys, with whom he seems to have made an exchange (see John Harrys, p. 169, below). On 8 June, 1525, he was instituted to St. Columb-Major R., on the presentation of Sir John Arundell, knt. The next institution to that benefice was on 2 Oct., 1550, but it is merely stated to be vacant, no cause being assigned.

*Sir John Hunt*, priest, was inst., 26 April, 1529, on the resignation of Sir (blank) Trebervethe. He resigned in 1530 (see under John Wollecombe, below).

*Sir John Wollecombe*, chaplain, was inst., 13 July, 1530, on the resignation of Sir John Hunt. Mandate to the archdeacon of [Cornwall]. He resigned in 1535 (see under Thomas Vyvyan below). In 1540 (July 14) he was instituted at the Palace, Exeter, to another prebend, vacant by the death of Sir John Knebone.

*Master John Mooreman*, S.T.P., was inst. 1 March, 1532, on the death of Master Laurence Dobelle. He was born at South-hole near Hartland, about 1490; was admitted Devon Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1510, and resigned in 1522. He took his degree as M.A. in 1513, and became D.D. in 1530. He held several offices at the University (including that of Principal of Hart Hall, 1522-27), and different livings from time to time in Devon and Cornwall (1). It is as vicar of Menhenyot in Cornwall, to

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(1). Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon., p. 35, where are numerous references to State papers and other sources of information. Prince's "Worthies of Devon" gives many further particulars about Mooreman. Amongst other things he tells us that Bp. Oldham, of Exeter, was so dis-

© inst. to Holy Trinity, Exeter 25 Sep., 1528, resigned on going to the  
 " " Colebrook R. " Oct., 1546, & died Vicar of the " of  
 " " Inshor R. 16 Aug. 1522, & res. in 1535-6.

which he was instituted 21 February, 1530 (on the presentation of the Rector, Fellows, and Scholars of Stapeldon Hall, *alias* Exeter College, Oxon.), that he is best known in Cornwall. Norden (circa 1610) says, that Dr. Moreman, a native of Southill, but vicar of Menheniot, was the first who taught the inhabitants of his parish the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments in the English tongue; and that from this fact the inference is obvious, that, if the inhabitants of Menhenyot knew nothing more of the English tongue than what was thus learnt from the vicar of the parish, the Cornish language must have prevailed among them at that time. John Hooker, the historian of Exeter, who studied under Moreman, tells the same story and was probably Norden's authority. Hals tells us that the vicar of Feock used to administer the Sacrament in the Cornish tongue as late as 1640. On 19 June, 1544, Mooreman was collated to a canonry in Exeter Cathedral, resigning his prebend in Glasney on the same day (1). When the Western rebellion broke out in 1549, to oppose the changes which were being made by the protector Somerset in the religion of the country, one of the sixteen demands of the rebels was that Dr. Moreman and Dr. Crispin, who were in custody, should be sent down to them. Why he had been confined does not appear; but, according to Prince, he was imprisoned during the whole of the reign of Edward VI, and only recovered his freedom under Queen Mary. He was a strong opponent of the divorce of Queen Katherine, but that will not account for Edward's severity towards him. He died between 20 May and 11 September, 1554, on which latter day John Smith succeeded him in his prebend at Westminster in which he had been installed 12 May, 1554. He was succeeded at Menhenyot, 27 October, 1554, by Robert Yendall.

*Thomas Vyvyan*, M.A., was inst. at Penryn, 26 February, 1535, on the resignation of Sir John Wollocombe (*sic*). There was

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pleased at Mooreman's winning the fellowship against a candidate whom he favoured, that he diverted revenues that he had intended for Exeter College to Corpus Christi College.

(1). See under John Mollswurthie, below.

more than one clerk of this name in Cornwall at this time. This canon was probably Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1511 to 1520. A Thomas Vivian, M.A., was inst. to Bodmin V., 15 Nov., 1516.

*Warin Penhalluryk.* His institution is not recorded. There is a beautiful memorial brass in St. Wendron church on which he is represented in the processional vestments of a priest. The head is unfortunately missing; but the rest of the figure is in good preservation. Shortly before his death he signed the declaration that the Roman bishop had from God no greater jurisdiction in this realm of England than any other bishop of foreign parts. In the Subscription Book (P.R.O., Treasury of Receipt, Exch. B. 3/15. vol. II., fo. 39, (printed in Dunkin's Monumental Brasses, London, 1882) he is called merely "Vicar of Wendron." The inscription on the brass gives us fuller information,— "+ Hic jacet Magister Warinus Penhalluryk in decretis Baccallarius quondam prebendarius ecclesie collegiate de Glasneth Necnon Rector ecclesie perochialis Sancti Justi et vicarius ecclesiarum perochialium Sanctarum Wendrone et Stediane qui Obijt nono die Mensis Aprilis Anno domini Millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quinto cuius anime propicietur deus Amen." He was inst. to St. Wendron V., 15 Nov., 1503, on the resignation of Sir Laurence Hoskyne, on the presentation of Richard Norton, LL.D., canon of Exeter, patron for that turn by grant from the Abbat and Convent of Rewley juxta Oxon. On 20 June, 1513, he was inst. to St. Stedian V. [*hodie*, Stythians], on the resignation of Master Gerend Rauf, and on the same presentation. On 26 May, 1529 "Master Warin Pys, alias Penhalelurycke, priest, was inst. to St. Just-in-Rosland R., on the death of Sir Alexander Jeffray, and on the presentation of Master John Arundell of Talverone [*hodie*, Tolvern].

*John Harrys*, LL.B., was inst. 14 October, 1535, at Clyst, on the resignation of Sir John Kellyvreghe, with whom he had apparently exchanged. He had been instituted to St. Gulval [S. Wilvele de Lanista], 21 May, 1513, on the presentation of the



Prior and Convent of St. Germans. He was collated to St. Gwinear V., 22 July, 1540, and died at the end of 1557.

*Thomas Hole*, clerk, was inst. 31 July, 1538, at the Palace, Exeter, on the resignation of Thomas Newman. He died about 1541 (see under John Battyn, below).

✓ *Sir Robert Luddra* (also written Loddre), chaplain, was inst. 1 August, 1538, at the Palace, Exeter, on the resignation of Nicholas Smythe, clerk, and he made oath to pay to Smythe during his life an annual pension of 6s. 8d. on the festival of All Saints in each year, the assignment of this pension by the bishop being made on petition and by consent of their respective proctors, James Trewynnerde, gentleman, and John Kellygrewe, gentleman. The church in this entry is called that of "the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Glasney juxta Penryn." E. G. Harvey, in his "Mullyon: its history" etc. (Truro, 1875), describes Luddre (as he is there called) as provost of Glasney college, but this is an error. He was instituted to St. Mullion Vicarage [Sancti Melani, MS.], 20 Jan. 1512, on the resignation of Sir John Treffewthene, and on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Exeter. On the north wall-plate of the chancel is a legend "do robert: Luddre op' rficit a.d. milio. ccccc . . . ." Harvey tells us that Luddra built the tower of St. Mullion church in 1500, but I am unaware on what authority he made the statement. He died vicar *circa* 1548, his successor, Alexander Dawe, priest, being collated to the benefice, 27 March, in that year.

*John Battyn*, priest, was inst. 25 August, 1541, at Crediton, on the death of Thomas Hole.

*Gerendus John*, clerk, was inst., 10 December, 1541, at Clyst, on the resignation of Richard Carlion, clerk. On the same day he was inst. to St. Andrew's, Stratton, on the resignation of the same Richard Carlion, the patron being William Myll, of Launceston, by grant of the advowson made to him by John Carlyon, then lately prior of St. Stephen's, Launceston.

*John Mollswurthie*, clerk, was inst. 20 June, 1544, at Clyst, on the resignation of John Moreman.

*Sir Matthew Broke*, clerk, was inst. 5 March, 1547, on the

in 1540 or  
thereafter  
ind.

death of James Trevethen, clerk; patron, for that turn, Paschasia, *R. B. 2ndy*  
 widow and administratrix of John Croft, deceased, by reason of *1534 1539*  
 a grant of the advowson made to him by the bishop, the original  
 patron. Mandate to the dean or president.

*Philip Couche*, clerk, was inst. 6 March, 1547, to a prebend,  
 or portion, on the death of the "last incumbent," the mandate  
 being addressed to the provost or president of the chapter,  
 pending the bishop's ordinary and diocesan visitation.

*Ralph Trelebs* (also written Trelabys) occurs in Bp. Veysey's  
 Valor, but the record of his institution cannot be found.

*John Kirkham* also occurs in the same Valor. *see opposite against Bath*

*Thomas Bedelle* at the time of Bp. Veysey's Valor held the *ancho death*  
 prebend annexed to the archdeaconry of Cornwall, to which he *Thomas Wynd*  
 had been collated, 2 March, 1535. He died two years after. *8 Oct. 1537 -*  
*ancho reb.*  
*John Pollard*  
*High Weston*  
*17 Oct. 1545.*  
*Henry being*  
*vacant in 1546*  
 (Le Neve).

The following canons were pensioned at the suppression  
 of the college, namely:—

- ✓ John Lybbe (the provost), aged 60 years.
- ✓ Ralf Trelabys, aged 70 years.
- ✓ Thomas Vivian, aged 70 years.
- ✓ Matthew Newcombe, aged 60 years. [*Sacristan*]
- ✓ Matthew Broke, aged 45 years.
- ✓ Gerens John, aged 46 years.
- ✓ John Harrys, aged 80 years.

*opposite against Bath* Nicholas Nicholls, aged 45 years. ————— *R. Kirkham*  
 These were resident, the non-resident canons being:— *Church 9*  
*1555 to ....*

- ✓ Henry Killyfree.

✓ *John or* Thomas Molsworthe.

*pr. agst. Bath* ✓ *Philip or* Rauf Coche.

"The two other places be nowe voyde." (1) one of which was evident  
*the 8th annexed to the Advow. of Cornwall, and the other was*  
*probably under the see* BEAUPRE'S CLERKS. *opposite -*

Of these I have not been able to trace more than a very few.  
 John Lyndeseye, chaplain, was succeeded by John Treloscan,  
 priest, who was collated by lapse, 6 October, 1411. John Nans-

kyly, chaplain, held the office at some time and, 1 July, 1415, the bishop issued his mandate to the provost for the admission of Robert Trewolge, *alias* Stephyn, as his successor (1). Whether Robert was ever actually admitted or not does not appear. It will be remembered that when Sir John de Beaupre granted the church of St. Just to the College he stipulated for two priests of this chantry. Accordingly we are not surprised to find that John Treloscan was still holding the benefice at his death, as is shown by the bishop's mandate dated 30 September, 1417, for the admission of Richard Opus, priest, to the chantry then lately vacated by the death of Treloscan.

#### INCUMBENTS OF THE CHANTRY (OR PORTION) DE PONTE.

There were many incumbents of this chantry, but I have failed to trace its foundation.

The bishop, 16 December, 1370, collated a clerk to this chantry (by lapse), but no name is given.

The first name I meet with is that of Sir Richard Tregalisseweare (who was probably the clerk collated in 1370), on whose resignation

*Sir Alan Trelees*, priest, was collated (by lapse), 11 August, 1372, the mandate for his induction being directed to the provost, and the chantry described as "Cantaria Porcionis de Ponte Glasneye." He died about May, 1410.

*John Dawe*, chaplain, was inst. 29 May, 1410, on the death of Sir Alan Trelees; patrons, William Cullyng, provost, and Nicholas Herry, sacristan. He resigned and was succeeded by

*Sir John Godegrave*, chaplain, inst. 22 December, 1414. He appears to have died in 1444, or early in the following year, when Sir John Renolde was instituted on his death.

*Master John Burwyke*, chaplain, was inst. at Chudleigh, to the chantry, or portion, then vacant, 24 June. 1435, on the

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(1) A Sir John Nanskelly exchanged Launcells V. for St. Issey V. [Sanctorum Ide et Lydi, de Eglescruke, MS.] with Sir Richard Doty, 26 April, 1382, but I have not succeeded in proving his identity with our chaplain.

presentation of the Venerable Masters Walter Trengofe, professor of the sacred page, and Nicholas Harry, bachelor of both laws, the sacristan. Mandate to Sir John Godegrave, chaplain, for his induction. On his resignation

*Sir John Ballam*, chaplain, was inst., 2 January, 1445, at Chudleigh, in the person of his proctor, on the presentation of the Discreet Masters Richard Reddowe, provost, and Nicholas Harry, sacristan. On this occasion, and on that of all succeeding admissions to the chantry which are recorded, the mandate was issued to the official of the bishop's peculiar jurisdiction in Cornwall for the induction. On the 10th of the previous December a commission had been issued to the said official to inquire as to the patronage of this chantry.

*Sir John Renolde* (*also written* Reynolde), chaplain, was inst. at Clyst, 2 March, 1445, on the death of Sir John Godegrave, on the presentation of the said Richard Reddow and Nicholas Harry. On his death

*Sir Martin Wylliam*, chaplain, was inst. 20 September, 1451, at Clyst, on the presentation of the said Richard Redowe alone, for that turn.

*Sir Richard Boscawene*, of whose institution no record can be found; but on whose resignation

*Sir John Ryngge*, chaplain, was inst., 29 September, 1463, at Exeter, by Dean Harry Webber, the bishop's vicar-general, on the presentation of Master Reddow, provost, and John Paschow, sacristan.

*Sir John Gwyne* (*otherwise* Nicolle), of whose institution no record can be found. ~~See under Master John Nicolle, p. 161, above.~~ *See 161* On his resignation

*Sir Richard Hygow*, chaplain, was inst., 21 March, 1468, at Clyst, on the presentation of the provost and sacristan (their names not being given).

*Sir Richard Tremenere*, (*also written* Tremenhere) was inst., at Exeter, 5 April, 1508, on the death of the last incumbent (name not stated), to the chantry of "Penpontz in the Collegiate Church of Penryne," on the bishop's collation, *jure devoluto*,

and he took an oath to pay to the sacristan of the said collegiate church a certain annual pension of 13s. 4d., by equal portions at the four terms of the year. There is no mention of a mandate for induction. On his dimission

*Sir John Williams*, chaplain, was inst., 27 April, 1513, at the Palace, Exeter, on the bishop's collation, *jure devoluto*, and he took the oath as to residence and the same oath as his predecessor with respect to the said pension. Again the church is called simply "de Penryne," and there is no mention of a mandate for induction.

*Sir John Sawelle*, of whose institution no record can be found, but on whose death, 8 July, 1534,

*Sir Henry Nycolle*, priest, was inst., 27 July, 1534, on the presentation of Master James Jentle, provost, and John Chymowe, sacristan. On his death (in this record he is called "Nicoll, *alias* Trevarghe"),

*Alexander Peryne*, (*also written* Perene), clerk, was inst., 12 February, 1541, in the Manor of Credyton, on the presentation of James Gentyll, provost, and John Waryn, sacristan. On whose resignation (26 January, 1545),

*John Chymmowe*, clerk, was inst., 16 February, 1545, by Dr. Henry Morgan, the bishop's vicar-general, on the presentation of James Gentle, clerk, provost of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Mary of Glasney, and Matthew Nuclecombe, clerk, the sacristan.

#### CHANTRY PRIESTS

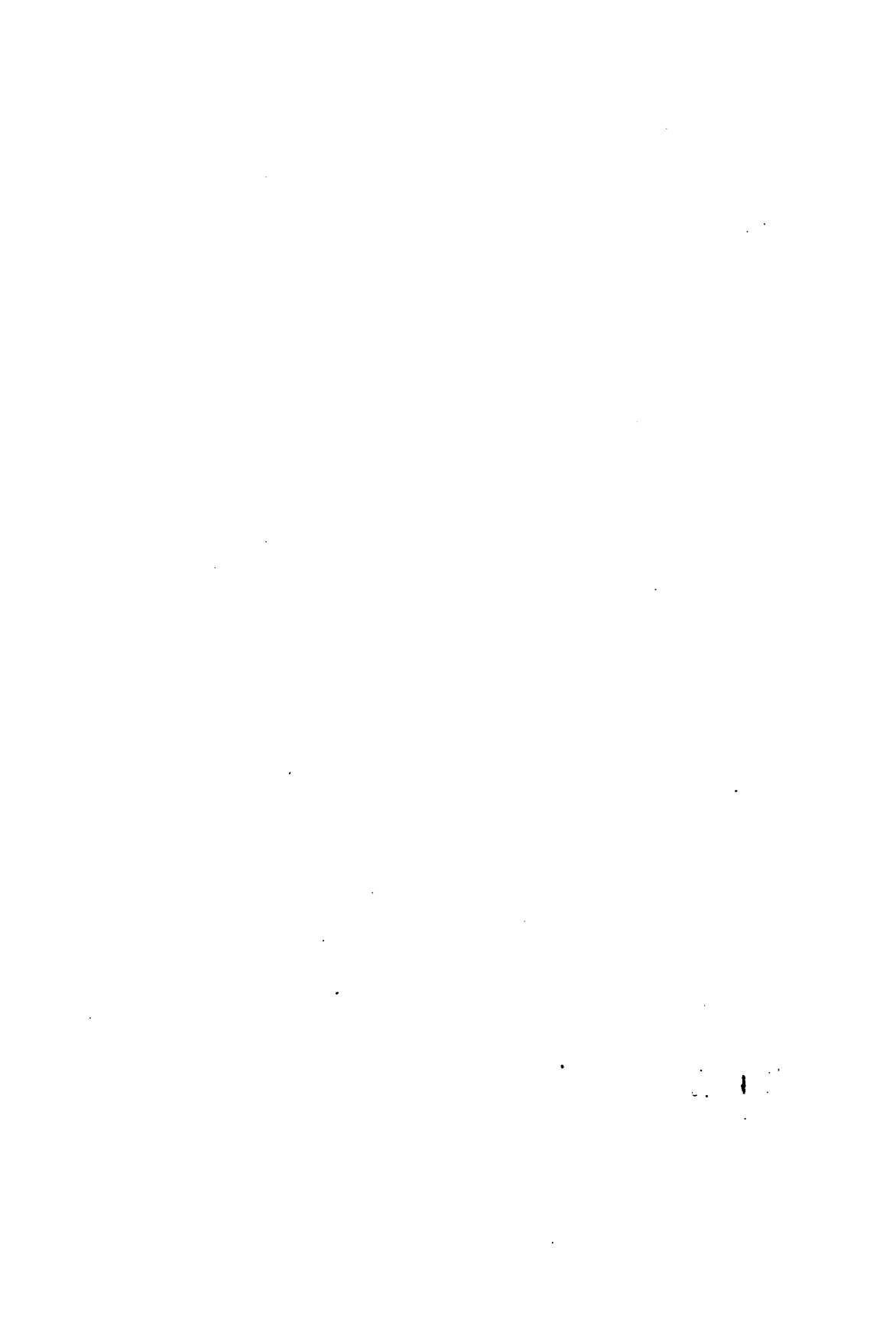
It is not clear to which chantry the following belonged, but the fact of the provost and sacristan being the patrons suggests that it was to that known as "de Ponte." On the death of Sir William de Coesgaran, priest, Sir Nicholas de Spergor, priest, was inst., 19 March, 1341, to the chantry, chaplainship, or perpetual "anniversary," to celebrate for the souls of the Venerable Father, Walter, late bishop of Exeter, and of others. On 16 December, 1357, Sir Nicholas Kevel was inst. to the chantry, which is described as above, except that the prayers are to

be for the soul of the "Founder ;" and this is added,—“juxta exigenciam Appropriacionis Ecclesie de le Ministre in Kerrier [Manaccan], dicte Ecclesie Collegiate facte.” On the death of Nicholas Bodewey (query, *alias* Kevel), John de Trevyda, priest, was collated, by lapse, by the provost, Sir Richard Gomersale, acting as commissary, 1 February, 1363, and inducted by the sacristan on the same day, it being here called simply “Perpetua Cantaria.” On 20 June, 1393, Sir John Quynterel chaplain, was inst., to the “cantaria sive porcio,” the patrons being John Rawe, the provost, and Geoffrey Carow, the sacristan, and the mandate for his induction being addressed to Master William Hendre and Richard Talbot, commissaries “*pendente Visitacione Domini.*”



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